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Berlin Bombed in 15th Day of Blitz; Allies Score Gains on Pacific Front; I.L.O. Urged to Revise Social-Aid Plan

Alcoholism Costs Millions; Stettinius' Work Cited; Aviation Gas Supply Up

The World's Day—April 29, 1944

Boston: Commission Reports on Drunkenness

Alcoholism costs Massachusetts several million dollars a year in police, mental hospital, and social agency handling of cases, according to information received from officials by the Special Commission Studying the Problem of Drunkenness. [Page 2.]

Operation of the airfield at Fort Devens has been taken over by the Navy, which will maintain it as a naval auxiliary air faculty under supervision of the U. S. Naval Air Station at Squantum, the First Naval District has announced.

Two departments of the New Haven Railroad were simultaneously presented the U. S. Treasury Award and the Treasury "T" Banner last night at the Fair Haven Junior High School, New Haven, Conn.

In Europe: British-U. S. Conference Successful

Three weeks conference of United States Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and high British officials on current and postwar problems has been "of great assistance in the task of co-ordinating policies," a joint communiqué announced. "In all fields the discussions have revealed a very large measure of common ground," the statement said. "All those concerned in both Governments have expressed great satisfaction with the results."

Heavy strike penalties, provided in new defense regulations, won overwhelming support from the House of Commons after Labor Minister Ernest Bevin explained that recent work stoppages had threatened to endanger the Western Front invasion. A motion to annul the regulation was defeated by a vote of 314 to 23.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark was decorated as an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Washington: Aviation Gas Supply Hits New Peak

Interior Secretary Ickes announced the United Nations are producing 400,000 barrels of 100-octane aviation gasoline a day, enough to send 10,000 planes over Berlin every day.

Former President Herbert Hoover and Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut have been invited to address the Republican National Convention starting June 26 in Chicago and have accepted, the Republican National Committee announced.

The War Department said the shipping situation and combat efficiency requirements make it impossible to grant home furloughs to complete units of overseas troops. Furloughs for those overseas are determined on an individual basis.

If a world order based on law is to be established after the war an international organization must be given powers to see that international laws are obeyed, speakers agreed at the 38th meeting of the American Society of International Law.

The chairmen of the House Military and Naval Affairs Committees met in a special conference in an effort to iron out their fundamental disagreement over termination of war contracts.

National: Fur Coat Trimmers Warn Labor Boards

A warning that if the Regional or National War Labor Boards try to curb the right of members of the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., to discharge incompetent employees, the case will be taken to the Supreme Court, was given in New York by the association. The group represents 750 concerns. [Page 7.]

Russia: Polish-American Confers With Stalin

Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, gray-haired Polish-American priest, had an unprecedented conference with Premier Stalin. He declared today the results were "excellent" and announced a plan to campaign for a democratic Poland friendly to the Soviet Union.

Sweden's relations with Russia apparently were on the verge of a new and friendlier phase as Stockholm named Steffan Soederblom, chief of its Foreign Office's political department, as Minister to Moscow. He succeeds Per Vilhelm Gustav Assarsson, described as "persona non grata" to the Russians.

Australia: Kent Cooper's Radiocast Canceled

Freedom of the Press radiocast—a transcription by Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press—was canceled by the National Broadcasting Station in Sydney in view of the atmosphere created by a censorship dispute at present involving Sydney newspapers. The station said Mr. Cooper's radiocast would be aired at a future date.

Americas: Bolivia Reports Plot 'Put Down'

The Bolivian Government announced that a "vast revolutionary plot against the established regime" has been put down and that a state of siege had been proclaimed throughout the country. "Elements involved in the abortive revolution have been detained," said a Government communiqué. "Details are in the hands of the police and will be made public at an opportune time."

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Roosevelt Faces Vital Task Of Selecting New Navy Chief

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Still resting in the southern sun, President Roosevelt was faced today with selecting a new Secretary of the Navy to succeed Frank Knox, the civilian newspaper publisher who directed the building of the United States Navy to its present status as the greatest power on the world's seas.

The President said of Mr. Knox after his sudden passing yesterday: "He has done much for his country; he has helped greatly in our defense and in making victory certain.

"I like to think of his bigness and his loyalty. Truly he put his country first. We shall greatly miss his ability and his friendship."

Mr. Knox was one of two Republicans Mr. Roosevelt put in key positions in his Cabinet to emphasize the nonpartisan character of the nation's gigantic effort to defeat Hitlerism.

Hoover Lauds Knox

Although Mr. Knox was criticized by some Republicans for accepting the Roosevelt Cabinet post, Herbert Hoover, the only Republican ex-President, said of him yesterday: "All Americans

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—Daily.
Dover—Saturdays.
Waltham—Sunday.
Lynfield—Sunday.
Lynfield Center—Sunday.
Norwood—Monday.

Food Forecast Shows Need Of More Sunlight

Only favorable turn in weather can improve May outlook for supplies, buyers say.

More sunshine and less rain is needed to improve the May outlook for supplies of most fruits and a number of vegetables, according to produce buyers for the nation's largest distributor of food. Weather-delayed planting, storm-damaged crops, and growing military demands have combined to overshadow the more favorable aspects of the general civilian food forecast for next month, they state.

Combined reports of more than 140 field buying offices of the distributor indicate that excessive rainfall in important produce areas not only has curtailed vegetable harvesting, but has slowed up shipments.

Meat supplies, according to the reports, show no improvement, while military stocks pile up in Government storage. Domestic cheese stocks, it is added, will be lower in May than in April. This is because of a 70 per cent set-aside required of all manufacturers by the armed forces and by Lend-Lease.

The Brighter Side

However, in the brighter side of the food picture for May is the fact that the reports stress plentiful receipts of butter, eggs, potatoes, smoked and canned meats, coffee, tea, spices, fish, and a few vegetables—asparagus, beets, carrots, green corn, onions, spinach, tomatoes, and celery. Slight improvement also is expected in the availability of poultry during May.

Only a material reduction in Government requisitions of meat, and the release of large stocks being accumulated in warehouses for military use, can improve the outlook for civilian supplies of beef, lamb, veal, and pork, according to the head of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company's meat-buying offices. Government buying, he adds, appears to be continuing at a brisk rate. Pork production, it is pointed out, is normally lower in May than in any other month of the year.

Weather conditions have delayed the planting or have damaged crops already planted, of snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, iceberg lettuce, peas, and strawberries. Consumers probably will continue to buy old potatoes, because too much rainfall in the early producing areas may reduce the keeping qualities of new potatoes, the reports state.

Outlook in Fish

The over-all fish supply picture is considerably brighter as normal production in areas other than the North Atlantic steadily improves. May is one of the best months for Great Lakes fresh water fish, and there will be plentiful supplies of salt water varieties produced in the Chesapeake Bay-Norfolk, Jersey

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Employers group feels program too broad for definite resolve by Conference.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 — Deferment of action on the bulk of the social-security proposals before the International Labor Conference will be asked by the employer group, Henry I. Harriman, its Chairman, said today.

Many employers regard the measures outlined as so broad and far-reaching in scope that this conference is not in a position to put itself behind definite recommendations.

The contingencies for which coverage is recommended by the Secretariat of the International Labor Organization include sickness, maternity, invalidity, old-age, demise of breadwinner, unemployment, emergency expenses, and employment injuries. In addition, social assistance is advised for maintenance of children, invalids, and aged, and also general assistance to the indigent.

Employer Contention

"The general feeling among most of the employer group is that the reports prepared by the Secretariat contain a great deal of technical material which does not require immediate action now from the standpoint of the war, as do other matters," Mr. Harriman said.

However, whether the view of management would be supported by the majority in the Social Security Committee seemed doubtful, because the employers are outnumbered three to one by the Government and worker delegations in the committee. Discussion during the past two days has generally favored the proposals.

The recommendations do not come in the form of an international labor treaty which the I. L. O. looks to governments to adopt if approved here. Hence if they pass they will not have the weight of a treaty to be considered by governments, according to the form that many I. L. O. measures take.

Not Binding on All Nations

After delegates from several countries in lesser stages of industrial development said that application of the entire plan would not be possible with them, Maurice Stack, head of the I. L. O. Social Security Section, brought out that the program did not intend to impose itself in every detail in every country.

Action at this time on the first three of the major propositions before the Conference is favored

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Wide World From United States Marine Corps

Hot Reception for Japanese

When Japanese bombers attempted to sneak in on Cape Gloucester, New Britain, under cover of darkness, Marine units sent up this concentration of ack-ack tracer fire. It makes a pretty pattern but the Japanese didn't appreciate it and abandoned the attack.

Americans extend gains in New Guinea; Land-based planes hit Guam for first time.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American bombers swept in over Berlin today to deal the German Capital its seventh daylight blow, as the Allied preinvasion air blitz swung unabated into its third straight week.

The force numbered nearly 1,000 planes. Berlin described the damage as "serious."

The daylight blow followed a Royal Air Force strike last night at a German airplane plant just outside of Oslo, Norway. Mosquito planes ran interference as far as the North Sea, where they swung off to bomb Hamburg.

Meanwhile, invasion signs multiply by the hour. The Germans report another huge Allied Fleet gathering in Southeast England ports. They have "alerted" their anti-invasion command. Telephone communication between Copenhagen and Stockholm has been cut again without explanation.

General Eisenhower has made a quick tour of British airfields. "As much as you have done in the past, more is going to be required of you," he told one group of fliers.

Rumors persist in the German Capital that Field Marshal Rommel has replaced Field Marshal Rundstedt as commander of the "West Wall."

Danes arriving in Sweden say that 40,000 Danes are armed and ready to aid the Allies should they strike through Denmark.

Marshal Pétain has urged Frenchmen to ignore calls to revolt and appealed for a "loyal and correct attitude to the occupation troops."

The Free Norwegian Legation at Stockholm claims that several members of the German General Staff in Western Norway were killed in the explosion of a munition ship in Bergen harbor on April 20.

On the other side of the globe, the enemy in the Pacific is faring no better. He has given way on all fronts. In India, the Japanese drive for Kohima has been broken up. General Stillwell's Chinese forces are advancing in the Mogaung Valley.

On New Guinea, American troops have extended their hold on Hollandia and Aitape. American planes overhead have pinned Japanese wings to the ground with widespread raids, hitting Babo and Wewak on New Guinea, Rabaul on New Britain, and Kavieng on New Ireland.

Land-based bombers left their first calling cards on Guam. Truk and Ponape in the Carolines also were hit.

From Ceylon, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten gave assurance that the Japanese drive in India has not upset Allied plans or held up work on the Ledo Road. But he warned that the enemy has strong forces intrenched in Burma—stronger than the general public thinks. "Hard fighting lies ahead of us in Burma," he predicted.

In China, Japanese troops have been thrust back from Hulao Pass in their drive toward Layong. The general situation on the China front seems improved.

All is comparatively quiet on the Russian front. Nazi attacks southeast of Stanislawow in former Poland have been broken up, the Russians report. In the Crimea, Germans still hold doggedly to Sevastopol, endeavoring to evacuate remaining troops hemmed in at the Black Sea naval base.

Japan Tries to Talk Its Way Out

Army and Navy Vie Over Spoils

By Nathan Broch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 29—On the fringe of the Pacific war there has been developing a curious competition between Japan's Army and Navy. One is trying to out-propaganda the other by radiocasts regarding "co-prosperity" achievements in areas under their respective control.

Nippon's Army has acquired a substantial lead during the past 27 months of war, is out-talking the Navy by many thousands of words in half a dozen languages.

The best example of this competition is provided by the occupied Netherlands East Indies.

When Japan's forces had established themselves in the islands, the bosses of Army and Navy got together, talked things over, split the loot in two and tried to live happily ever after.

What Happened

This is what they did:

Sumatra, one of the largest islands in the world and the potential granary of the Far East, was claimed by and given to the Japanese Army which subdued Malaya, including Singapore. Thereby Sumatra was completely detached from its erstwhile political and economic frame, the administrative entity known as the Netherlands East Indies.

The island is now ruled, protected and exploited by the Japanese Army High Command at Shonan (Singapore).

[This situation may have been an important contributing factor to the success of the recent Allied task-force raid on Sabang on the northern tip of Sumatra. The raiding vessels and

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Puppets Launch Propaganda Drive

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP) —The Tokyo Radio said yesterday that Emperor Hirohito is "deeply concerned" about Japanese plane output.

The radiocast, directed to Japanese-occupied areas and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Emperor recently "graciously visited the Army Aircraft Inspection Bureau, and sent representatives to various aircraft factories all over the empire."

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 29 —The growing despair of the Japanese and their puppet governments is expressed in an intensified propaganda campaign for reconciliation with the Chinese Government.

Typical of this new development is the radiocast of April 27 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Publicity of the Japanese-controlled Chinese puppet regime in Nanking. He developed the well-

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Orient Highlights The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week there was only one perceptible change in the preinvasion pattern of Europe. The Germans themselves loudly publicized a reinforcement of their garrison on the Danish peninsula.

Otherwise the tenseness of waiting tightened across a huge prospective battlefield on which the only significant action was the still rising crescendo of Anglo-American air attack which crept nearer the coastal areas of Northwestern France and the Low Countries with only a few lingering blows at Germany itself.

Around the fringes, little naval actions flared up all the way from the Adriatic Sea around to the far-northern tip of Norway. German sea patrols were alert and nervous and they were being fingered tentatively by the Allied scouts.

According to the Germans, there were several Red Army lunges on the Romanian front, but even if there was some truth behind enemy claims it was apparent they referred to minor operations.

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Clubs Pick Mrs. Whitehurst For Place at Peace Table

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29—Indorsement of Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., retiring President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for appointment as a representative of the United States at the peace table when the war ends, marked the close of the Federation's four-day convention here and also of her administration as the organization's head.

In the past year she has manifested great interest in international co-operation by a flight to England to study conditions there and a trip to Cuba and the Dominican Republic as a guest of their governments.

At a meeting called immediately after the close of the convention by Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, N.H., newly elected President, a resolution to "call upon our Government to co-operate now with the other United Nations in setting up a United Nations Council to proceed with the formation of the general international organization foreshadowed in the Moscow declaration and the Connally resolution was considered.

This action was implemented by the convention in its resolution expressing its conviction that international machinery must be organized for establishment of a just and lasting peace and that the United States must participate therein.

The board also elected for another term of three years as Budget Chairman Mrs. Charles Fuller of Brockton, Mass., who had served in that capacity during the administration of Mrs. Whitehurst. The board is comprised of the presidents of state federations and the national officers. The Executive Committee, comprised of the elected officers and the Budget Chairman, will select the department chairmen who will be announced by the new President next month.

Senator Gets Jump in Race To Investigate Ward Seizure

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Chairman Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada of the Senate Judiciary Committee outdistanced spirited competition today in the Congressional race to investigate the Administration's seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co. properties at Chicago.

Acting under authority of a previously passed resolution directing a judiciary subcommittee to inquire into the legislative authority of all executive orders and presidential directives issued under the Roosevelt Administration, Senator McCarran disclosed he had an investigator "already on the job at Chicago."

House Move

His disclosure came at a time when Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia was predicting overwhelming passage on May 2 of his own proposal to have the Judiciary Committee inquire into Attorney General Francis Biddle's action in taking the plant and "forcibly removing its Chairman of the Board from the premises."

It also coincided with House efforts to launch a similar investigation by forcing through the Rules Committee by a 6-to-5 vote another resolution which Chairman Sabath (D) of Illinois called "political bunk."

Mr. Sabath threatened to force his Committee to reconsider its action.

Senator McCarran said he sent

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Owner Can't Buy Corn, Gives Away Load of Pigs

MARION, Ill., April 29 (AP)—George G. Champ, Marion businessman, announced that he would give away a truck load of live pigs on the public square of Marion at noon today.

Saying he was unable to buy corn to feed the hogs on his farm due to the Government order freezing corn supplies, Mr. Champ declared: "I am not going to sell them or drown them, but they will be free as long as they last."

Page Mrs. Diogenes: Here's Honest Woman

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Canadian honesty: The Agricultural Department recently sent a Canadian woman, at her request, one of its booklets on canning. It was forwarded in a postage-free envelope bearing the customary notation:

"Penalty for private use to avoid payment of postage, $300."

She returned the booklet, with this explanation:

"I must return it, as I had planned to make private use of it and haven't $300 to spare this season."

German Troops in France Ordered to Liquidate Maquis

LONDON, April 29 (Reuter) —German occupation troops in France have been ordered to liquidate the Maquis, France's Underground army, before the second front opens.

Fierce fighting is in progress in the Departments of Aisne and Jura, described as the centers of resistance. So far German losses are reported out of all proportion to those suffered by the Maquis —one report telling of 1,200 casualties among the Germans as against 38 among the French after the first 48 hours.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 29—Many of the French officers and officials who have been ordered by Vichy to fight against Underground organizations of their own fellow countrymen would prefer to fight against the Germans, Robert Vaucher, correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne, disclosed recently upon his arrival here from Vichy.

The Swiss journalist had accompanied Vichy police on a mission against the Maquis (French Partisans) in Savoy. He described the efforts of the Vichy police as "inefficient and half-hearted."

There are, however, exceptions to this rule. It is generally agreed that, for instance, Joseph Darnand, Vichy's Secretary of State for the Maintenance of Order, is operating a secret police terror which rivals that of the Germans.

Exchange of Men

The story is told that when the Maquis offered to exchange a captured German officer for a captured Partisan, the Germans accepted readily. Yet when the Maquis offered Darnand the release of 15 Vichy policemen in exchange for the release of 15 of their men, M. Darnand replied he would not "blemish his fair name" by compromising with rebels. As a result, 15 prisoners were shot on each side.

Vichy troops of so-called "Forces of Maintaining Order" consist of "Gardes Mobiles," "Gardes Mobiles de Reserve," "Service de Repression Contre les Menées Anti-National (anti-conspiracy corps) commanded by Police Chief Dettmar, and local police forces of varied reliability.

The Service de Repression Contre

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Maps in Color

Who controls the granaries of Europe controls the Continent. An article illustrated by maps in today's

Weekly Magazine Section

Nazi Fake Magazine Shows Strife in U.S.

MADRID (AP)—German propagandists have issued a counterfeit edition of the American picture magazine Life, dated July 5, 1943, containing pictures, many of them years old, designed to make readers believe permanent armed strife exists between Negroes and whites in the United States.

Although this is a familiar subject of German propaganda, the eight-page effort was the first time propagandists tried giving out faked copies of what apparently was an American magazine to put across their theme.

Air Over Europe:

A force approaching 1,000 American bombers dealt Berlin its seventh daylight blow to climax the 15th straight day of the all-

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Air-Castles in Planning Backed—If Well Founded

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Building postwar castles in the air is not as bad an idea as some unimaginative persons contend if "we don't forget to put the foundations in," according to Ralph Walker, one of New York's outstanding architects, today.

The planning expert was in Boston just long enough to refer to various postwar projects such as the "Boston Contest" for an improved metropolitan district, as part of the over-all effort that must follow the war to redesign and rehabilitate large cities if they are to be kept from bankruptcy.

Boston University is handling the "Boston Contest" in co-operation with the Boston Society of Architects. More than 100 entries in the $5,000 top-award competition are now busy setting up plans for improvement of the metropolitan district. Manuscripts are to be handed in on or before June 19.

Mr. Walker rated the control of automobile traffic, including the establishing of arterial roads of the nonstop variety as project number one for the redevelopment of big cities such as Boston. Traffic regulation, rather than restriction, he said, along with the proper use of land in relationship to buildings either for living or for investment, are vitally necessary for the curbing of the serious blight which he described as undermining city tax structures and depreciating property values.

It may be, said Mr. Walker, that entirely new suburban or integrated communities will have to be constructed along lines that will segregate manufacturing, retail business, residential, educational and recreational facilities. Such things as school districts, Mr. Walker continued, must be located to absorb waves of various age groups without loss of time.

As a basis upon which Greater Boston's many postwar planning groups can get together, Mr. Walker recommended looking beyond the provisions of good housing alone to the consideration of the "amenities of good living that must be provided outside the buildings as well." Single housing developments, he said, are now relatively large segments of the city itself to be treated, not as isolated, individual homes, but as a community requiring community facilities.

"The American architect if he is to be judged by the appearance of our towns and cities has failed miserably to establish unity, good living conditions, and beauty. Some planned communities have been built but only in an experimental, half-hearted sort of way.

"As one looks about the present conditions of our cities, at the large areas of blight, covered with obsolescent buildings or with vacant lots black with automobiles, one realizes that the American people are learning that unless individuality is protected by laws equalizing the opportunity to the whole community, both individual and community will meet final frustration.

Job Service For Veterans In Operation

Experienced advice, professional placement and individual job analysis are waiting for the returned veterans at the veterans' section of the United States Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston, according to Paul W. Clifford who is in direct charge of this work.

With a broad field of professional and industrial opportunities to draw on, Mr. Clifford pointed out that the discharged veteran who brings his employment problem to this Federal agency will reap the benefits of the vast experience already accumulated in the re-employment of thousands of his comrades.

During March, this Boston office had 1,997 veterans come into the office for interviews; 1,400 of these were referred to definite jobs after personal analysis and about 1,100 were placed. The peak of the veteran demand occurred about six months ago, said Mr. Clifford, when the discharges from a limited service rating were being made. At present the rate seems about constant with 2,000 a month to be helped.

The great majority of veterans who are applying at present require some consideration in the work to which they are to be recommended on a basis of physical handicaps, Mr. Clifford explained. The job analysis which the trained representatives of the USES brings back from interviews with employers includes the physical requirements of each position. By using this information, the applicant is helped in getting work which will fit in with his qualifications.

While many of the veterans are in the younger age group of 21 to 25, having enlisted at the time of Pearl Harbor, a greater number are men of 26 to 35, who experienced their business training during the depression years of 1930-1940. Many of these originally had been educated for the professions or technical pursuits, but the lack of opportunity during the past decade had forced them into unsuitable positions from which they had entered the armed services. These men are being helped in bringing their earlier training into effect by securing positions which will put their skills to the best use.

The United States Employment Service is an experienced placement service, said Mr. Clifford, but does not act as a legal bureau or a rehabilitation agency. At this agency we have a full list of available jobs so that the applicant has a full picture of the existing situation.

All of the interviewers in the veterans' section are themselves veterans of World War I or II, continued Mr. Clifford, who explained that his own son was in the service and several of his nephews.

"We are doing our best to get the best we can for these veterans, and with our experience we feel that they are best served by coming here and telling us their employment problems," he said. "If we do not locate him in the proper job the first time, we will try again as our files are constantly changing and new jobs coming to light almost daily."

'We Watch Points, Too'

By a Staff Photographer

Hotel Chefs Show Low-Point-No-Point Foods

Climaxing a day filled with forums and panel discussions on matters of interest to hotel, club, and resort proprietors attending the twentieth annual New England Hotel and Restaurant Conference at the Hotel Statler, six prominent Boston chefs demonstrated some of their favorite dishes. Sponsored by the Epicurean Club, they gave out recipes for "low-point-no-point" food items which contrasted sharply with the gorgeous displays of culinary art which marked hotel shows of prewar days. Shown with a chocolate frosted cake from the Statler kitchen are, left to right: George Turain, Manager of Hotel Touraine; Chef Patsy Mazzucchelli of the Hotel Statler, and Max Hofer, President of the Epicurean Club.

Tips on Raising Lettuce For the Victory Gardeners

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although April has been unseasonably cool and Victory Gardeners have not been able to do much outside work, the commercial food growers around Boston have recently set out lettuce plants; therefore if a section of the garden soil is ready, it is safe to do likewise.

Lettuce is a hardy, cool-season crop that is as pretty in the garden as anyone could wish. It is a good idea to buy plants for setting out now, and to sow seed as soon as the ground is dry enough, for later crops.

There are three main varieties: the types which produce heads, the loose-leaf, and the cos or romaine type. The plants you buy probably will be the head type, and possibly Big Boston, May King, or Black Seed Tennis Ball, all butterhead varieties and good in the Victory Garden. If you can choose, and Mignonette is available it is particularly good, forming a small compact head with a reddish tinge to the edges of the leaves.

For sowing in the open ground the loose-leaf varieties are recommended. Prize Head, Grand Rapids, and Black-Seeded Simpson are the most popular. Succession sowings of loose-leaf varieties every two weeks until early June can be made, and even later in northern New England. Sowings can be made again later for autumn harvesting. For hot weather the Cos or Romaine type is safest. It grows in a tall (one foot), compact and slender head with a comparatively thick center and is liked very much by some people for salads but is slightly bitter in flavor.

The Great Lakes

A newcomer among lettuces, a winner in the All-America Vegetable Awards of 1944, is Great Lakes, and many New England Victory Gardeners are trying it this year. It is a crisp head lettuce of the Iceberg type, resembling the Imperial strains you buy in food markets. Experiments in widely diverse geographical areas last season indicate that it heads up reliably, adapts itself readily, and stands hot weather to a remarkable degree. Seeds of the All-America selections are limited, so if you want to try Great Lakes you had best go after your seed immediately.

Lettuce to be delicious needs to grow quickly, therefore the soil must be rich in humus, fertilized by a side dressing every three weeks, and watered thoroughly as needed. Some provision for shading it is a wise precaution. A system of slats to protect it from hot June suns or a burlap canopy fastened to stakes will help to keep it tender and lush. Young transplantings and plants from seeds started in midsummer should always be shaded.

Lettuce plants should be set out about nine inches to a foot apart. Be careful not to set them too deep. Choose a cloudy day or late afternoon. Make a hole with a dibble, your finger or a stick, deep and wide enough to take the roots without crowding. As much soil as possible should be lifted out of the flat with the young plant.

Press Firmly

In the new hole the crown of the plant should be at the same depth or slightly deeper than it was in the seed flat. Fill the hole and press the soil firmly around the roots with your fingers, leaving a slight depression to catch moisture. If the day is warm or the soil seems dry pour one or two cupfuls of water about the base of each plant. At intervals of two days, toward evening, if the weather is dry, repeat the process.

If you are bothered with cutworms give your plants a protective collar or spread cutworm bait at night according to the directions on the container. Cutworms are fond of lettuce.

An ounce of lettuce seed will plant over 250 feet of row, so you don't need much for an average family. Short rows and successive plantings are best. Sow the seed in a shallow furrow, 12 to 15 seeds to a foot, cover with a half-inch of heavy soil and a half-inch of light soil, and press the row down with your foot, the back of the rake, or a board. If the soil is dry, water it gently to soak the earth down around the seeds.

When you thin out plants, later, you can use some of your seedlings to fill out an incomplete row or start a new one. We thin out only partially at first, then eat some of the young lettuce by way of a second thinning. This is feasible in growing loose-leaf varieties. Remember to cultivate frequently, all season. As soon as a plant begins to send up a seed stock the leaves become bitter, so pull it up and throw it on the compost pile.

Vermont Town Restricts Billboards To Area of Not Over 40 Square Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., April 29—This town has demonstrated with a vote of finality that it will no longer tolerate large billboards along its highways.

A town meeting recently passed unanimously a measure prohibiting the erection of advertising signs having an area of more than 40 square feet. The ruling does not apply to business signs on the business properties which pertain exclusively to the properties themselves, their sale, rental, or business purpose.

Thus, once again the people of Springfield have reiterated a traditional antagonism to billboards which began more than 10 years ago in verbal and written protests to companies for advertising their products that way in scenic locations. The companies finally withdrew their patronage of billboard signs voluntarily on the threat of losing business.

At that time there were no less than seven huge billboards in scenic locations, measuring 300 square feet and more.

The new regulation adopted in town meeting will now prevent any more big billboards in Springfield. It is believed that many more Vermont towns will follow Springfield's example as the result of the demonstration of the application of local option.

The town took its authority from an opinion by the State Supreme Court, giving complete local option to cities, towns and villages for passing their own laws for the protection of roadsides against commercial disfigurations. That was an entirely new interpretation to the business of billboard restriction. Springfield is the first community in the State to take advantage of the unique Vermont law.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and much warmer today. Fair, little temperature change tonight. Sunday fair and continued mild. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire—Clear, warmer in the interior and much warmer along the coast today. Fair and not so cool tonight. Sunday fair and continued mild.

Vermont—Clear and warmer today. Fair and not so cool tonight. Sunday fair and continued mild.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Clear, warmer in the interior and much warmer along the coast today. Fair and not quite so cool in the interior tonight. Sunday fair and continued mild.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:36 p. m.; height 8.2 feet
Sunday, 5:52 a. m.; height 8.7 feet
Sunday, 6:34 p. m.; height 8 feet
Monday, 6:50 a. m.; height 8.5 feet
Monday, 7:31 p. m.; height 8.1 feet

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Wellesley To Get Back Institutes

Coming back to the Wellesley College campus this year after being forced by wartime circumstances to hold its sessions elsewhere last year, The Summer Institute for Social Progress will once more follow on the heels of the New England Institute for International Relations there, its director, Miss Dorothy P. Hill, has announced.

This arrangement makes it possible to combine a vacation on the shore of Lake Waban with discussions and lectures on world and domestic affairs, for any period from a week end to nearly a month. The first of the two Institutes will end its 10-day session on June 29, and the Institute for Social Progress will run from June 30 to July 14.

An outstanding feature of this Institute is that through careful planning and the use of scholarships for members who otherwise could not attend, its membership represents a fair cross section of American citizenry, from clubwomen to mill girls, and from bankers to farmers. This tends to produce very live discussions after the lectures and at the round tables.

Miss Hill expects particularly brisk and enlightening argument to develop during the two week ends. The special subject for discussion through the long holiday week end leading up to July 4, will be victory for democracy on the home front as well as the battlefront. Race relations will be the theme for the second week end.

Among subjects for morning lectures and afternoon discussions during the first week of the Institute will be "patriotism and Internationalism" led by Dr. Houston Peterson of the Cooper Union Forum; "Government and Business," led by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, President of the American Association for Adult Education; "Winning the War on the Home Front," led by Mrs. Helen Meiklejohn, formerly on the staff of the Social Security Board research department, who this past winter was in Washington studying cartels and monopolies, and "Winning the War on the Diplomatic Front," led by Waverly Root, author of "The Secret History of the War," and editorial adviser of the Committee for a Democratic Foreign Policy.

During the second week, subjects to be considered will include world federation proposals, postwar housing and farming, and the future of American business enterprise abroad. As usual, there will be a series of evening lectures, open to the public as well as to members of the Institute.

The Institute will have plenty of lighter moments as well, including group singing and unorganized recreation such as swimming and canoeing.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Mary Becker, violinist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.
The New England Museum of Natural History will show free movies on "Bald Eagle and Osprey," "Insect Clowns," and "Winged Scourge" at 3 p. m. Free to the public.
Mrs. Kojiro Tomita will talk on "The Chinese Exhibition" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and Mr. Lyle Kenneth Bush will talk on "Some Asiatic Influences on Western Art" in the Lecture Hall at 4 p. m. Both are free to the public.
Miss Blanche W. Magurn will talk on "Buddhist Art of China and Japan" in the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 3:30 p. m. Free to the public.
Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in the Sanborn Auditorium, Hingham High School, Hingham, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Cecil B. Aastwater, A. R. P. S., President of Boston Camera Club, will show color movies at 7:30 p. m., at the Field and Forest Club, 2 Joy Street.
Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, at 8 p. m.
Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in the Church Edifice, 619 High Street, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Watertown Debate Listed On Lowering of Voting Age

"Resolved: That the Voting Age Should be Reduced from 21 to 18," is the subject of a public debate in the auditorium of the Watertown High School, at 8 p. m. Monday, on the occasion of National Youth Day, under sponsorship of the Watertown School Committee. The school's Debating Society will present the debate and subsequent discussion with audience participation in a half-hour question-answer period to follow the speeches.

Arguing on the affirmative will be Deeran Krikorian and Arthur Sockol, with Joanne Dorey as alternate, and those presenting the negative side will be Bernadette Martocchio and Sheridan Smith, with John Di Commandrea as alternate. The chairman will be Sumner Dane.

Balance in Relations Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 29—Stressing the need for balance in human relations, Dr. F. Alexander Magoun, Professor of Humanics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today addressed the Massachusetts State and the Worcester County Home Economics Associations at the Hotel Bancroft. Miss Ann T. Pearson, Director of Home Economics in the Worcester public schools, presided at the meeting.

Bay State Out Millions Due to Alcoholism Costs

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A substantial amount of evidence indicating that alcoholism is costing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts several million dollars a year plus an unmeasured toll of human misfortune has been submitted to the Special Commission Studying the Problem of Drunkenness in Massachusetts, it was learned today.

The information has been received by the Commission from State department heads, social agency officials, and others in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject, it was disclosed.

On Monday at 10 a. m. the Commission, established by the last session of the Legislature, will conduct the first of two public hearings in Room 436 at the State House. The second meeting will be held Wednesday at 2 p. m.

From the Boston Council of Social Agencies the Commission learned that in roughly 26 per cent of the welfare cases handled by member organizations excessive use of alcohol could be blamed for the breakdown.

Figures Given

The State Department of Mental Health provided figures for the Commission showing that in approximately 25 per cent of the cases in the Commonwealth's mental health hospitals, alcohol could be said to have been a contributing factor if not the chief cause for the illness. Care of these patients costs between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000 to the taxpayers of the State, it was pointed out.

In the city of Boston alone, the Commission learned, there are approximately 35,000 arrests annually for drunkenness with all of the attendant court costs and detention expenses.

An official of the United Prison Association of Massachusetts advised the Commission that about 50 per cent of the discharged prisoners who come to his agency for assistance have drunkenness records showing from one to 150 arrests.

Proposals for a number of sweeping changes in the State's present method of dealing with the problem have been received by the Commission, among them the suggestion that the problem be viewed as a medical one rather than penal as now treated.

Viewed as Useless

Commitment of chronic alcoholics to the State Farm at Bridgewater or to county jails was viewed as useless by a number of authorities who appeared before the Commission. Such treatment, they said, contributed little or nothing to the solution of the problem, aggravating it if anything.

Other proposals advanced for consideration were:

1. Establishment of clinics throughout the State where victims of alcoholism may go or be sent for observation and treatment.

2. Change in present release law to permit committal of drunken persons after first or second arrest rather than after fourth as now.

3. Changes at the State Farm, chief detention place for alcoholics, providing an adequate case work staff and suitable industries to permit work therapy.

4. Expansion of educational work on subject of alcoholism in the schools as provided by Chapter 71, Section 1, of the General Laws.

Change in Sentences

5. Indeterminate sentences for chronic alcoholics to prevent the present "merry-go-round" whereby chronics continually make the circuit between the tavern, the court, and the jail with their condition becoming progressively worse.

6. Work camps in rural areas where chronic, or so-called incurables, could be kept and given outdoor work.

7. Vocational schools for young alcoholics, a class which appears to be growing.

8. Facilities for treatment of female alcoholics in addition to the Reformatory for Women at Framingham which is the only place available for such cases at present.

9. Stricter enforcement of statute prohibiting sale of liquor to known drunkards, intoxicated persons, and persons supported in part or entirely by charity.

10. Retreats where alcoholics may be confined, voluntarily, or otherwise, without a court record.

11. State sale of liquor or some other method by which the flow of intoxicants can be controlled.

Members of the Commission, which will report to the Legislature in December, are Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, Chairman; Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health; and Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the State Board of Parole.

Food Forecast Shows Need Of Sunny Weather

Continued from Page 1

Coast, and other major producing areas.

This improved supply in these areas is expected to be reflected in increased supplies for New England, although it is reported that spring production of cod and haddock has reached peak, and probably will decline in May. Mackerel and lobsters are just coming into season. Clams will be available in good supply.

In the line of sundry food supplies, it is pointed out that plum and grape jams, pork and beans, and macaroni products, among other items, will be in plentiful supply during May. Improvements in domestic spice production and larger nutmeg imports from East India leave only pepper supplies at a low ebb.

Charles River Sailing Opens Formally on May 1

Boston's Community Sailing Association will open on Monday morning, May 1, weather permitting, for its fourth annual sailing program. This applies to senior members, since the juniors do not begin sailing until after school closes.

Forty Waves, located in Boston, already have joined the Association and there are indications that a great many men and women in uniform will take part in sailing on the Charles River Basin this coming summer. Douglas Lawson, Chairman, hopes that many young people of Greater Boston will take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Community Sailing Association.

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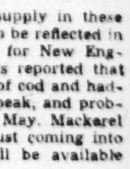

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Prices and Your Purse: Short Shoe-Ration Holiday

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 29

The first three weeks in May will be a shoe-rationing holiday but only for children's shoes retailing at $1.60 or less a pair.

In general the sizes released are worn by youngsters in about the 4 to 10 year age group.

This type of shoe has been causing a serious stock problem for dealers in some localities, because parents have been buying more expensive shoes for their youngsters.

Let's Go!

Excursion boats will run again this summer! Provided, they can use heavy oil for locomotion. Gasoline and Diesel oil are still too short for any permits for these fuels. Pack up the lunch and let's go!

Chocolate Milk

Your milkman will be able to furnish more chocolate milk, buttermilk, and cottage cheese beginning May 1 under new War Food Administration regulations.

Less Bacon?

An OPA order discouraging the use of corn to bring hogs up to their present heavy, uneconomical weight may mean less bacon in the future.

Fuel Ration Plan

Your application form for next season's fuel oil ration will reach you through the mails early in June. You'll be expected to return it within a week, so you will get your coupons by July 1 and start filling your tank soon thereafter. Essential features of the program applying to 33 states will remain about the same. There is no intention of extending rationing to other states.

Turkey for the Boys

Don't count on your soldier son home for Thanksgiving or Christmas dinner. At least, the Government has already started buying his turkey for shipment overseas.

Nail Polish

Quality of nail polishes, described by the Office of War Information as "now rather poor," will remain about the same. A shortage of plasticizers and solvents has not been alleviated. Today's polish, as you have discovered, tends to chip and crack more easily than prewar types. Some shades are less lustrous than before.

Stock Clearance

Don't let the OPA's assignment of eight canned vegetables to the point-free list this month fool you into thinking your Victory Garden isn't necessary. Food officials in Washington are anxious to get stocks of canned fruits and vegetables from last year off store shelves to make room for new supplies. Once 1943 stocks are gone points on many, if not all, of the vegetables may have to be restored, and points for other items increased.

Used Car Ration?

Government regulations may soon be issued setting ceilings on used cars and giving priorities to war workers, as recommended by automobile manufacturers during meetings with WPB here last week.

Meat Bargains

Beef and veal heart, sweetbreads and tongue will be good meat bargains during May. Distributors have been forbidden to use storage space for these meats and a lower point value has been ordered to help them move faster.

May Favorites

Lamb and mutton will be May favorites, too, with point values cut drastically to permit quicker distribution of spring lambs because of drought in some sheep-growing areas.

U. S. Cuts Mailing Lists, Otherwise Saves Paper

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Office of War Information said April 27 its Inter-agency Publications Committee eliminated 258 Government periodicals during 1943 and reduced mailing lists by 12,000,000 copies in order to save paper.

OWI said that of 445 publications remaining 283 were reduced in size, from an average of 33.8 pages to 19.2 pages.

Cartoon in the News of the Week

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Two Sphinxes Are Twice as Silent as One!

Liquor Costs Hit Peak in '44 Despite Slump in Consumption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29 — More money (in fact $6,083,000,000) was spent for alcoholic beverages last year than in any previous year, but less distilled spirits and wine—though not beer—was consumed than in any year since 1940. To put it another way, people paid more for less last year in the way of alcoholic beverages.

The major reasons for the greater expenditures for liquor consumption are listed by the Department of Commerce as increased employment with its increase in purchasing power, the rise in the per capita purchasing power of the nation, the general excitement and tension attributable to the war.

The major reasons for the drop in consumption would seem to be: the considerable rise in price of distilled spirits in particular due to increased taxes, shortages of domestic brands, upgrading of imported gins and rum. Undoubtedly the fact that several million of the country's men were overseas affected consumption figures also.

Steady Increase Shown

An analysis of consumer expenditures for alcoholic beverages from 1934 through last year discloses that each year except 1938 saw a steady and increasing rise in the amount of money spent for liquor. It increased threefold in the nine-year period, from around $2,000,000,000 to over $6,000,000,000.

The quantity of distilled spirits consumed followed the same pattern up until last year. It jumped more than threefold from 58,000,000 gallons in 1934 to 190,000,000 gallons in 1942. Last year it dropped back to 147,000,000 gallons just a little above the 1940 consumption.

This holds true for the consumption of wines also. It rose from 32,700,000 gallons in 1934 to 112,100,000 gallons in 1942 and then dropped back last year to 100,000,000.

Beer consumption, both packaged and draught, also has increased over the past nine years, but while the amount of beer bought on draught has stayed relatively constant in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 barrels annually the amount of packaged beer consumed has more than quadrupled. And there was no drop back.

Tabulation of Figures

The following tabulations give the facts in figures:

Consumer Expenditures for Alcoholic Beverages
(Millions of Dollars)

	Total	Distilled Spirits	Wine	Package Beer	Draught Beer
1934	2,003	663	81	274	985
1935	2,583	996	112	374	1,071
1936	3,164	1,304	145	582	1,133
1937	3,442	1,489	160	715	1,098
1938	3,237	1,396	161	700	980
1939	3,425	1,511	184	775	955
1940	3,595	1,636	226	816	917
1941	4,192	1,933	283	1,004	972
1942	5,187	2,624	387	1,201	1,005
1943	6,083	3,200	340	1,478	1,065

Quantity of Alcoholic Beverages Consumed

	Million Gallons Distilled Spirits	Wine	Million Barrels Package Beer	Draught Beer
1934	58.0	32.7	10.6	30.0
1935	89.7	45.8	13.3	31.8
1936	122.1	60.4	19.2	32.8
1937	135.4	66.8	24.4	31.3
1938	126.9	67.1	23.7	27.7
1939	134.7	74.8	26.0	26.7
1940	145.0	89.8	26.8	25.0
1941	158.2	101.9	32.2	26.0
1942	190.0	112.1	37.8	26.6
1943	147.0	100.0	43.9	28.3

The $6,000,000,000 spent last year for alcoholic beverages constitutes almost 7 per cent of the nation's total expenditures for all goods and services according to the Commerce Department.

Demand Increases

Since the war the above figures show the demand for distilled spirits has increased more than for any other alcoholic beverage. The 1941-42 rise is attributable to the increase in quantity consumed. In 1943 decline in quantity consumed, however, was offset substantially by the sharp increase in average unit price.

The rise in excise-tax rates is attributable for most of the increase. In July, 1940, the tax was $3 a gallon. In October, 1941, it was raised to $4, and then in November, 1942, it went up to $6 a gallon. With the average retail price of whiskey about $2 in 1940 the tax increase meant a 40 per cent rise in average retail prices.

In 1943, however, the major factor in the increased cost of domestic whiskey was the shifting of brands with lower-priced brands being discontinued.

When in May, 1942, price ceilings were set at the March, 1942, level many new brands with more favorable price ceilings appeared. A considerable upgrading of imported gins and rums occurred also.

Drinkers Penalized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYNESBORO, Va., April 29—The open use of intoxicants is now being penalized here. An amendment to the town code adopted by the City Council provides for fines of from $1 to $10 for each offense.

The fines will be levied against persons taking a drink of alcoholic beverage, tendering a drink to another at or in any public place within the corporate limits of the city or a mile thereof. This amendment, however, does not affect the licensed sale of alcoholic beverages and the regulations concerning it.

League to Guide Negroes in Voting

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 29 (AP)—Formation of the nonpartisan National Progressive Voters League to "guide and orientate" southern Negroes in primary voting was announced by Dr. J. M. Robinson, Little Rock, vice-president.

Dr. Robinson said the League was organized at a Hot Springs meeting of 36 Negro leaders from 16 States, most of them in the South. Another meeting will be held in New Orleans May 24 and 25 and Dr. Robinson said political organizations of both white and Negro races would be invited to send representatives.

"The League is fathered in the thought that newly enfranchised voters in the southern section of the United States should be given guidance and orientation in the use of the ballot," the League said.

"The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas 'white primary' cases is a definite challenge to the thought, vision and wisdom of the American Negro. Plans must be immediately adopted to implement and organize properly a course of action under the grant and authority of this historic decision."

Texas County Vote Involved in Races

DALLAS, Texas, April 29 (AP)—Dallas County Democrats have decided to bar members of the Mongolian, Malayan, and "Ethiopian or Negro" races from voting in the precinct Presidential conventions May 6. Texas anthropologists indicated it will take a Solomon to determine just who will vote.

Dr. Asa C. Chandler, head of the biology department, Rice Institute, Houston said "election officials probably will run into a great deal of difficulty in deciding eligibility."

Dr. S. W. Geiser, professor of biology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, declared: "In some cases it is impossible to look at a man and determine his race with any degree of exactness."

Dr. E. C. Webb, professor of religion at S. M. U. and an authority on anthopology, said "Chinese, Filipinos, and Hawaiians can't vote, even with their poll tax."

But W. S. Bramlett, chairman of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee, said the question of an applicant's race would be "just a detail to be handled by the election judges."

Tasty and Good

These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try these with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

War Pay Hits Tenements In New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The general economic upswing resulting from war-induced employment is responsible for the vacancy increases in Manhattan old-law tenement structures, according to the report of the sixth annual survey by the Real Estate Board of New York.

Modern low-rent housing units financed by Federal, state, and city funds in Manhattan and other boroughs; the movement from Harlem into other areas of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, together with a slowing down of immigration from southern towns and cities where war work for even unskilled labor is more plentiful and attractive is seen as contributing definitely to the high vacancy ratio of 16 per cent, compared with the average of 6.1 per cent in the initial study made in 1939.

Adding to these factors is the migration of skilled and semi-skilled labor from the city to the towns and cities actively engaged in manufacturing war materials, attracted by the steadier employment and higher wages available in such areas than in New York City.

The increased incomes of families remaining in the city is now enabling many former occupants of old-law structures to seek quarters in better buildings. Use of two or more apartments by family groups formerly using one is another trend.

"Although these old-law tenement surveys are largely concerned with unheated buildings," James Felt, Chairman of the Board's Old-Law Tenement Committee, which had charge of the surveys, observed, "there are many included which offer heated apartments—a proportion with private baths—and vacancies are beginning to increase in these latter types also, especially in cases where refrigeration is not furnished."

Dogdom Graciousness Marks Medal Ceremony

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29 (AP)—"Spot," the heroine dog credited with saving five-year-old Paul McCoy, accepted a new collar from Gov. John W. Bricker April 27 with a perfect display of dogdom graciousness.

The brown-eyed beagle hound received the collar, medal and a citation in the Governor's office, presented on behalf of the American Humane Association and the Columbus Humane Society.

The Governor pinned the silver medal on Paul's coat, saying:

"This belongs to Spot"; keep it for her."

Argentine Paper Faces Vital Decision

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 29—Editors of La Prensa, the liberal Argentine newspaper now suspended because it published an editorial disliked by the Government, today face a decision vital to the freedom of the press throughout the Americas.

The regime of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell has laid down a dictum that La Prensa must publish a retraction by May 1, or be closed permanently.

The editorial subjected to such drastic reprisals had criticized public health administration.

La Prensa has come to this decisive hour by way of a record admired wherever the basic rights of man are respected. Never has this Argentine newspaper, recognized as one of the truly great organs of public expression in the world, abandoned its democratic principles in face of an increasingly hostile and dictatorial government.

Linked to Democracy Drive

So deeply is La Prensa identified with the democratic feelings of most of the Argentine people that the Government until now has not dared to take strong action against the paper.

A story circulates in Buenos Aires that indicates public admiration for La Prensa. Main outlines of the story probably are factual. It tells of a peremptory order sent to the Director of La Prensa when reactionary forces were becoming bolder in their efforts to dominate the press. The order demanded that La Prensa's Director come to the office of the regime's press control.

Instead of going, the Director sent a reply that his office was in La Prensa's building, and if the Government had anything to discuss, he could be found there. The officials gave in and came to La Prensa.

Another story that has been neither confirmed nor denied with authority is that the Government some time ago threatened to close La Prensa if it persisted in its opposition.

"Close us one day," is the reported answer, "and we will never again publish in Argentina."

Decision Awaited

La Prensa now has been off the streets four days. The five-day suspension expires tomorrow evening. Ezequiel Paz, who of late has been unable to take his formerly active part in direction of the paper, and Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, Co-director, who made an extensive trip in the United States last year, bear the chief weight of decision.

It is more than La Prensa's crucial week end, for if this stalwart defender of press freedom should be driven into silence or exile, the American peoples would have lost a major battle. Reactionary forces in Argentina and Bolivia, in Paraguay and elsewhere, would take this as a signal to snuff out the few remaining lesser lights of an already darkened press.

Argentina would be the loser if La Prensa decides to move. Presumably Montevideo would be the choice for a new seat of publication. The democratic Uruguayans would welcome and defend such a strengthening of their already great world reputation as a numerically small but courageous free people.

It is not in the tradition of La Prensa to run before danger or to bow to unreasonable dictation. So independent is this paper that it rejects all forms of gratuities. La Prensa writers are not permitted to accept free transportation from governmental or commercial agencies under any conditions.

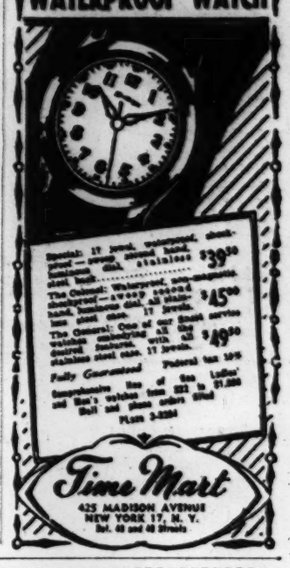
Summary of Policy

Ezequiel Paz early in 1938 talked to me of La Prensa's policy in his Buenos Aires office. He took me to a statement of principles that was framed and hung on the wall. It was as clear a summary of responsibilities incumbent on the free press as could be found anywhere.

Under this charter, La Prensa is committed to a standard of complete independence, of undeceived integrity, of fearless public service, of fullest access to essential information, of steadfast impartiality, and of good taste shown in a press self-restrained and responsible but not subjected to governmental or commercial domination.

Other great Argentine newspapers, including La Nacion, support La Prensa in this stand. The pack of ultra-nationalist sheets, led by El Federal—the former Nazi-inspired El Pampero under a different name—has joined the Government in its relentless hunt against La Prensa. Behind this struggle observers here see an attempt to silence all independent voices in Argentina's press, with La Prensa as the most important quarry.

WATERPROOF WATCH



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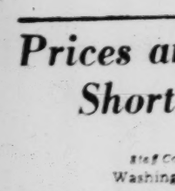

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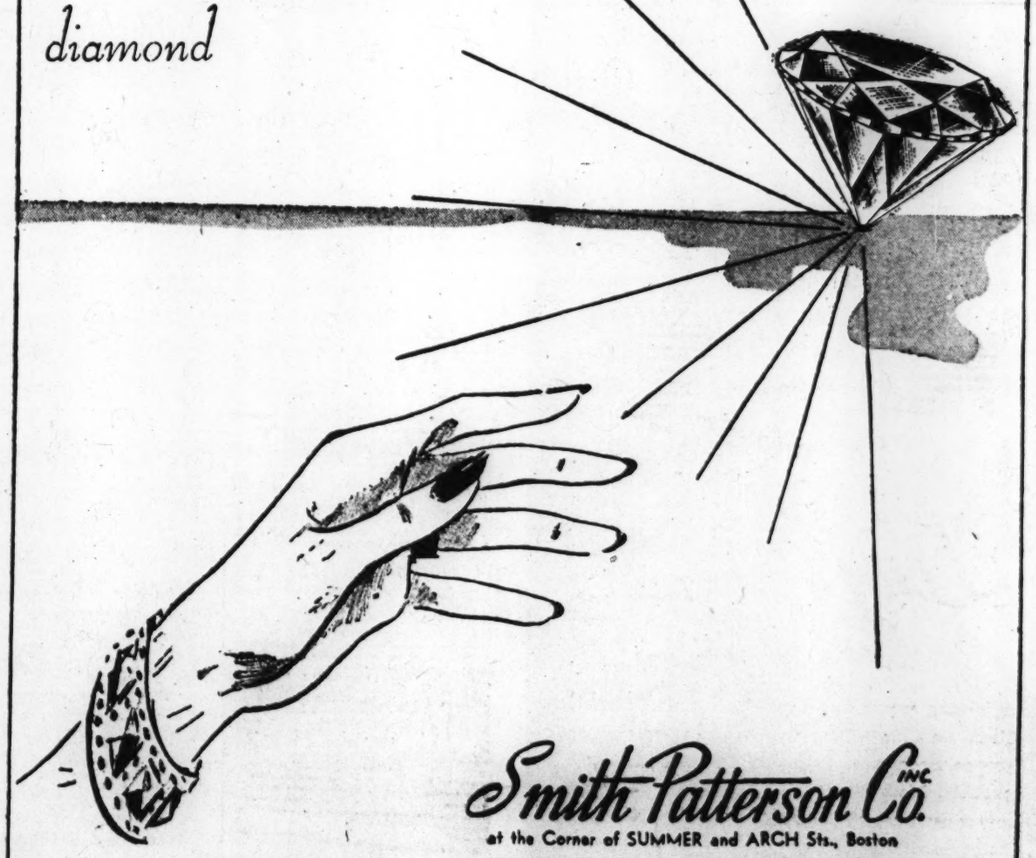

Smith Patterson Co. Inc.
at the Corner of SUMMER and ARCH Sts., Boston
CHARGE AND BUDGET ACCOUNTS

O.R.O. Groups Mean 'Admen' Salvage Paper

Boston advertising experts accustomed to sending out quantities of printed matter in their promotion campaigns, are now bending their talents to the staging of a campaign to bring paper in. More than one hundred of them have joined in forming an "O. R. O. Club" to aid the Advertising Club of Boston in its drive, starting on Monday, to harvest office waste paper.

Through this campaign it is hoped to salvage from 1,000 to 2,000 tons of high-grade paper from office files and shelves.

According to Oliver S. Drummond, chairman of the Club, the initials of which stand for "Organize, Report, and Observe," members and other representatives of the Advertising Club are ready to telephone all business concerns with advice on the discarding or saving of different kinds of business papers.

Pointers on these questions are offered today, too, by the Boston Chapter of the National Office Management Association. Ledgers, cash books, primary bookkeeping records and social security records, should be kept indefinitely, it says. Other bookkeeping correspondence and records should be retained for six years.

Invoices, paid bills, cancelled checks, inventory records, should be kept for six or seven years, according to the Statute of Limitations. Shop, shipping, and material orders bearing information which is available elsewhere, can be discarded safely if they are more than four years old. Letters which are not directly contractual and are more than two or three years old may well be contributed to the waste paper drive, and so may publications, magazines, directories and so forth—which are available, in case of infrequent need, at the public libraries.

Waste paper drive headquarters have been established in the Hotel Statler, at the Advertising Club's office. Hubbard 0472 is the telephone number.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, April 30

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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'The Pirates of Penzance' At the Boston Opera House

Monkeyshines disguised but by no means concealed the good singing of Florenz Ames in "Box and Cox" and in "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Boston Opera House last evening. Comic man for the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company Mr. Ames is, indeed, and of the first order, too; but he knows the quality and the style of the old music, and he sings it with a mastery that might go unnoticed if we allowed our looking to interfere with our listening. His performance of the mock lullaby that comes as a characteristic Sullivan diversion in "Cox and Box" was as excellent in effect as it was unpretentious in manner.

Nor did a small and slight voice hold Kathleen Roche from distinguished treatment of the soprano role of Mabel in "The Pirates." Sullivan is none too much at ease with his heroines ever, but he gets along handsomely with Mabel, particularly in the second act. But even here he no sooner puts her on a lofty and exhilarating romantic plane than he calls in the police and awkwardly interrupts his own success. He repeats the unhappy device, too, in the love scene of Mabel and Frederic, though not before he has finished the composing of a duet of great charm and beauty. He casts that episode in what ought to prove an inappropriate form—something madrigal-like—but which comes out all right because he happens to be master of its mood and mechanism. The duet requires for good rendering just such a pair of artists as Miss Roche and Allen Stewart, who were on the ground with voice, action, enthusiasm and everything.

Nothing at all answers in Gilbert and Sullivan but a well-trained and understanding chorus. Mere correct routine does not meet the demand. Under this company's musical director, Louis Kroll, we hear English sung in ensemble after a true lyrical fashion.

W. P. T.

Salvation Army Ratifies Gift

Acceptance of the 35-acre Holliston water supply and Houghton's Pond area by the Salvation Army Executive Committee as a gift from Arthur A. Williams of Holliston, was ratified by the Salvation Army's Greater Boston Advisory Board at its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Parker House. The land is now being surveyed, and plans are being made to convert it into a children's camp.

Board members unanimously re-elected their officers, including John E. Wilson, President of Batchelder & Snyder Company, Chairman; Damon E. Hall, Vice-Chairman; Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company, Campaign Treasurer, and William N. Nichol of Westwood, Secretary. Two new members who were elected were Mrs. Andrew Y. Atwell of Belmont and Arthur A. Williams, President of the Good Will Shoe Company of Holliston.

Officers from all Salvation Army Corps in the Massachusetts-Rhode Island division will report for an Officers' Council Saturday at 2:30 p. m. in the Palace Corps Auditorium, 1522 Washington Street, Boston. At 7:45 p. m. a public meeting will be held, when the annual Self-Denial In-Gathering will take place.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rogers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Pick-up Girl," melodrama by Elsa Shelley. Featuring William Harrigan. Pamela Rivers. 8:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—"Lovers and Friends," by Dodie Smith. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Cox and Box," and "The Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 2:30. Sunday: Matinee and evening "The Mikado."

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," presented by the Boston Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Bach's Mass in B minor presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Orchestra will be assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. Soloists: Rose Dirman, soprano; Hertha Glaz, contralto; William Hain, tenor; and Robert Hall Collins, bass. 4:30 and 8.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Mary Becker, violinist. Theodore Malstrum, accompanist. 2.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Helen Lanier, mezzo-soprano. 3.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Marian McCree, soprano. Katherine Shepherd, accompanist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"All Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

Fenway—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 12:19, 3:20, 6:21, 9:22. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 2:13, 5:14, 8:15.

Kenmore—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Charles Coburn. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Change of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Majestic—"Snow White," 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35.

Metropolitan—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon, Diana Lynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Modern—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:00, 6:50, 10:05. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn. 10:50 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:35.

Paramount—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11 a. m., 3:25, 5:30, 9:10. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:30, 10:40.

RKO-Boston—"Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton, Robert Paige. 10:47 a. m., 1:42, 4:37, 7:32, 10:11. **Stage Show**: 12:27, 3:22, 6:17, 9:12.

Scollay—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Negro Soldier." 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

State—"Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 11:40 a. m., 2, 6:30, 9:50. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn. 1:25, 4:50, 8:18.

South Station Theater—"Russia's Foreign Policy." "The Negro Soldier." "Passing Parade." "Swimcapes," cartoons. National and War News, cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Telepix—"Canadians at War." "Ranching in Wyoming." "Popular Science Review." "Basketball Champs." "Unusual Occupations." Technicolor Musical Comedy. Pupsqueak. Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 1:50, 4:30, 6:50, 9:20. "Memphis Belle." 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:05, 9:35. "Negro Soldier." 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Flight of the Memphis Belle," Jane Frazee. Cont. 1:45-11.

Allston: "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. "Hands Across the Table." 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Calling Doctor Death," Lon Chaney.

Regent: "Victory Through Air Power." "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearson, Dale Evans.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Idaho," Roy Rogers. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Made for Each Other," Carole Lombard. "Riders of the Rio Grande," "Three Mesquiteers." 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. Cont. 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. "The Heat's On," Mae West.

Cleveland Circle: "Cry Havoc," Ann Sothern. "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. Cont. 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay. "Woman in Bondage," Nancy Kelly, Gail Patrick. Cont. 1-11.

Harvard: "It Happened One Night," Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable. "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

University: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 2:50, 6, 9:15. "The Memphis Belle." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney. 2:28, 5:20, 8:12. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 6:31, 9:23.

Park: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracke, Betty Hutton. "High Explosives."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. Cont. from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Beautiful, But Broke," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lassie Come Come Home." Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 8:15. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Casanova in Burlesque." Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:38, 4:53, 8:08. "Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:05, 6:20, 9:25.

Mystic: "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Jinx Falkenburg. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Frisco Kid." James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Strand: "Women in Bondage," Gail Patrick, Nancy Kelly. 2:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Hat Check Honey." 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Maplewood: "Swing Out the Blues." Bob Haymes. 2:12, 5:18, 8:24. "The Lodger." Laird Gregor, Merle Oberon. 3:27, 6:33, 9:39.

Orpheum: "Spider Woman." Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "I Dood It." Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 2:50, 6, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Desert Song." Dennis Morgan. "The Memphis Belle." Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The North Star," Anne Baxter, Ann Harding. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. "Fellsway": "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected Shorts.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The North Star," Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews. "The Ghost Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Be This Is Washington," Lum and Abner. "Voodoo Man," Bela Lugosi, John Carradine. 2, 8.

Strand: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Memphis Belle." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Saludos Amigos." 2:10, 7:54. "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 3:05, 8:49.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix.

Coolidge: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine, Victor McLaglen, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Task Force," a short Technicolor feature.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Government Girl," Sonny Tufts, Olivia de Havilland. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall.

Call Proposed Of Legislature In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29 (AP)—A special session of the Connecticut Legislature, the second this year, is expected to be called sometime in May to revise the absentee voting law to conform with the recently enacted Federal bill and perhaps to consider two other measures.

The Legislative Council has recommended that Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin call such a session soon. Although the Chief Executive had no immediate comment, political observers predicted the legislators would be summoned to the capital within a month.

At a special session in January, the Legislature adopted statutes greatly broadening the absentee voting law to accommodate all Connecticut men and women in military service.

The Council also discussed proposed changes in the unemployment compensation law, benefiting returning servicemen, and proposed amendments to the speed law.

The Council will meet again next Thursday for more discussion and to draw up bills for presentation to the General Assembly.

The unemployment compensation law changes proposed by James F. Rosen of New Haven, an employee of the labor department unemployment compensation division, would make all returned servicemen and women eligible for benefits of $22 a week for a maximum of 18 weeks during any period of postwar unemployment.

Mr. Rosen estimated that about 28,000 Connecticut servicemen were not eligible under the present law for benefits either because they had not worked or had been engaged in some occupation not covered by the statute.

State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., of Hartford County and other State officials urged the Council to propose changes in the Connecticut speed law which now requires only that a motorist maintain "reasonable speed" according to road, traffic and other conditions. The Superior Court recently has dismissed several speeding cases because of lack of evidence that the speed was unreasonable.

Mr. Alcorn proposed a statute stating that a speed of 40 or 50 miles an hour be considered prima facie evidence of speeding and 50 or 55 miles an hour absolute proof of speeding.

Three War Heroes To Make Addresses

Three war heroes of different faiths will deliver brief addresses at the seventh annual dinner of the Massachusetts Committee, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish on Thursday, May 11, at the Copley-Plaza.

The dinner will be dedicated to the men in the United States military services. Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, will be the guest of honor and principal speaker. John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, will preside.

Mother Church Radiocast
For Sunday, April 30

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour.

XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.

Guatemala—3:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m. — English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"American Eagle in Britain" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—The Old Town Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—News From the Colonies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Country Magazine. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Topical Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, April 30

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.84 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—A Talk. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 13.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—News Round-up: J. B. McGeachy. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Alcini Dream and Ballet Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—Musicals; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTM, Mt. Washington, N. H.

2:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics
4:00 p. m.—Adrian Rollini's Trio.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:30 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodie Faverites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTM, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:30 p. m.—"Thanks to America."
3:30 p. m.—The Mysterious Traveler.
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
4:30 p. m. to Midnight—Same as WNAC.

State Farmers Show Jump In Meat Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 29—Massachusetts farmers, co-operating with the Farm Security Administration, increased their meat production by 282,000 pounds during 1943, FSA State Director Wilfred G. Purdy said today on receipt of official national figures. Pork and beef accounted for 121,000 pounds of this increase, while poultry furnished 161,000 pounds, he said.

The total meat production of 434,800 pounds in 1943 represented a 46 per cent increase in pork and beef and a 50 per cent increase in poultry meat over the preceding year, Mr. Purdy added.

Other figures brought out by the State-wide survey showed an 11 per cent increase in acreage under cultivation; a 7 per cent decrease in milk production; a 26 per cent increase in egg production—tabulated at 205,243 extra dozen—and a 60 per cent increase in potato production—a matter of 31,270 bushels.

"Frankly, after the splendid records these small growers made in 1942, we had no idea they could continue to step up their production. These records show, however, that they are able to expand their operations still further under the spur of war demands," Mr. Purdy said.

"I am sure the small farmers of the State could have made an even more notable contribution to the nation's food supply if funds had been available to meet the needs of all farmers asking for loans.

"We ran out of money at the peak of the spring loaning season in 1943," he recalled, "and were forced to turn down many appeals for help from farmers who could not get credit through banks or other sources."

The FSA State Director said the smaller growers had been able to increase faster than the average farmer because they faced less serious problems of labor and machinery supply, having comparatively small operations demanding less machinery and using the supply of labor in their own families to offset the shortage of hired help.

Still another factor, he pointed out, was the generally lower level of efficiency at which the smaller, less prosperous growers operate.

"The big man has been operating at very close to his peak efficiency all along. That's one reason he is a big grower. The family farmer, however, can increase his output steadily just by farming better, doing his job more skilfully, making every acre and every hour of labor mean more in total output," Mr. Purdy said.

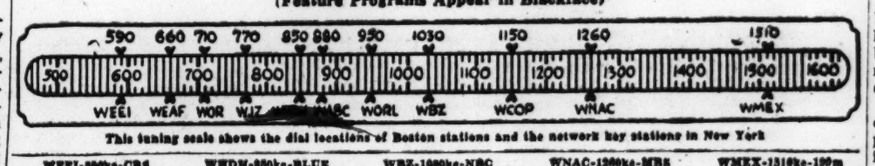
"Above and beyond the tremendous food production these farmers are contributing," he said, "they are repaying the money their Government has loaned them to make this production possible. They're not only making a valuable contribution to winning the war, but paying five per cent interest, for the privilege. We are receiving twice the amount of money in repayments that we are loaning right now."

Farley to Talk in Boston

"America: Past, Present, and Future," is the topic to be discussed by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1932 to 1940, at a members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza, May 4. Mr. Farley was Postmaster General of the United States from 1930 to 1940 and is now engaged in business as chairman of the Coca-Cola Export Sales Company.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News: Marvin Behrens	Yankee House Party	Musical program
12:15 Adolphe Menjou	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45 wood: Gail Russell	Hour; speakers: music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	"WACS You Know"	'Here's to Youth': dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15 tion; dr.: News	"WACS You Know"	'Teen Canteen"	Patterns in Rhythm	Invitation to Opera
1:30 Country Journal	Allen Roth's Music	"The Baxters": drama	Vincent Lopes' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopes' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men & Books':	Serenade to Spring	First Service Command	Spelling Bee Finals from	You Shall Have Music
2:15 J T Frederick, con	"A to Z in Novelty"	Performance: mus.: dr.	Faneuil Hall	You Shall Have Music
2:30 News service	Metropolitan Opera	Weekend Function	Spelling Bee Finals from	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Across Caribbean	Puccini's 'La Boheme'	Weekend Function	Faneuil Hall	News service
3:00 Victory F. O. B.:	Lieia Albanese; Charles	New England Junior	Spelling Bee Finals from	Mystery Melodies
3:15 speaker; music	Kullman; George Ceha-	Town Meeting	Faneuil Hall	Mystery Melodies
3:30 Visiting Hour: Ma-	novsky; Gerhard Foeh-	Adventures in Research	Spelling Bee Finals from	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 jor Andre Baruch	ner; Ludevico Oliviero;	"Men Make the Navy"	Faneuil Hall	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 London Reports	John Brownlee: Esio	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Larry Clinton's Or.
4:15 Sports Comments	Pinsa; Louis D'Angelo;	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Sports program	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:30 News: "Follies"	Frances Greer; Anton	Doctors at War: drama	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:45 Evelyn Mowe, me	Bohnbell; Cesare Sodero	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Earl Hines' Orchestra
5:00 Corliss Archer: dr	conductor	'Your America': Music:	Navy Bulletin Board:	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
5:15 Corliss Archer: dr.	Opera: Dance Orchestra	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30 'Mother & Dad': dr	Don Lindley's Orch.	'Story to Order"	Bob Chester's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	'Starring Curt Massey'	Bob Chester's Orch.	News service
6:00 "Page One": News	WHDH Studio Orch.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance Music
6:15 People's Platform.	WHDH Studio Orch.	M'k Twain's Adventures	Digest; Snapshots	Dance Music
6:30 People's Platform.	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Studio speaker
6:45 World Today News	Leon Henderson	Meet The Band	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores; "Gas-	"The American Story":	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 "Mayor of Town"	light Harmonies": s'gs	"Infection of Freedom"	Britain: interviews	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	Grace Moore; Robt Mer-	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 to the Yanks'	rill; J. Blackton, con.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Chas Henderson: Metals	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:00 Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15 riety show: guests	Edward Tomlinson	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Or.:	Truth or Consequence':	The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, cond	Harry von Zell, m. c.	The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade':	Vivaldis Largo; Brahms	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Shir-	Classical Album: Mah-
9:15 Mary K. Warner's	Symphony No. 4	comedy; songs: Arch	ley Dickenson; Bruce	ler: Das Lied von Der
9:30 Or: Frank Sinatra	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?":	Foote; Angelo Rafaelli;	Erde
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	E. Kalman: "Sari"	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade": music	Army Service Forces Pre-	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15 Correction, Please:	sents: 'Ordnance Dept'	guest, Mary Astor	Detective Mystery dr.	Al West's Orchestra
10:30 Jay C Flippen, me	"Four Freedoms War	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Detective Mystery dr.	Lou Breese's Orch.
10:45 Sen. J. M. Tunnell	Bond Show": Music	billy show; W Ford, me	Music; Weather	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News: E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; On the Record	California Melodies	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:30 'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings":	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 tographer': drama	D'Artega's Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Al Trace's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00 News; Organ music	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Male quartet	Newscast	News service: Weather.	of the Air: speakers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour: Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News service
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30 organ recital	Fiske, conductor	WBZ String Quartet	Network program	Religious program
9:45 Religious program	Variety music	NBC String Quartet	Network program	Morning Melodies
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather: Symphonietta	Manner: Recordings
10:45 Hymns: spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Services from The
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Mother Church, The
11:15 Choir: Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	First Church of Christ,
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45 ing; guest panel	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Ch. of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00 News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Reviewing Stand: 'In	News report
12:15 I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Music Review	the Occupied Countries'	Frank Parker, songs
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45 Wartime Wives	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	Comedy Trials: drama
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30 Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Walter Smith, talk	Cavalcade of Song	'International Monopoly'	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 'Calling Unlimited'	Cavalcade of Song	'These We Love': drama	Religious program	Three-Quarter Time
2:15 Joseph Dolan	Cavalcade of Song	'These We Love': drama	Religious program	Three-Quarter Time
2:30 World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; Sports	Newscast	orchestra; chorus: talk	Religious program	gram; talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic:	'The Life of Riley': dr.	World News; Upton	"Thanks to America":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Artur Rodzinski,	with William Bendix	Close: Roy Shields Or.	James Gerard, tenor	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 cond.; Franck's D	"Hot Copy": drama	'The Army Hour': pick-	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45 minor Symphony;	"Hot Copy": drama	ups from Training Cen-	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00 Liszt's "Les Prel-	Musical Po

Brookline Women to Form Own League of Voters

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning Monday, Brookline women are to have their own, independent League of Women Voters. After a year of activity sponsored by the Boston League, the Steering Committee of the Brookline Unit has voted to form a separate organization to be known as the Brookline League of Women Voters.

The first meeting of the independent group will be held in Willett Hall, Harvard Church, at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Following election of officers and discussion of a program, Mrs. Cornelia Stratton Parker, author, columnist, and authority on international affairs, will speak on "Which Pattern for Peace?"

During the past winter, the Brookline Unit of the Boston League sponsored three open meetings, established three Neighborhood Groups, and took an active interest in various town affairs. Prof. John Mahoney of Boston University spoke on "Education for Democracy" under the auspices of the Education Committee.

The Town Affairs Committee together with the Young Republican Club of Brookline invited Brookline candidates to speak at an open meeting, while the pros and cons of purchasing the Rivers School property for playground purposes were discussed at another meeting sponsored by the Recreation Committee.

The Education Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas Hale Ham sent questionnaires to school committee candidates; replies to which proved helpful in estimating the caliber of contestants. Study groups concerned with the Brookline school system met twice a month all winter. The Town Affairs Committee succeeded in getting many Brookline residents to register for voting, after discovering that 35 per cent were unregistered.

The success of all these activities and the doubling of League membership indicate a useful future for the Brookline League.

State Federation Slate

Mrs. Edwin Troland of Malden heads the slate of nominees to be presented for election at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at Swampscott, May 31-June 2. Now First Vice-President, Mrs. Troland is a member of the Old and New Club of Walden. She will succeed Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree.

Nominees for Vice-President are Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood of the Clinton Woman's Club, First Vice-President; Mrs. A. Chesley York, Daughters of Vermont, Second; Mrs. Lewis C. Stevens, Worcester Women's Club, Third, and Mrs. Ralph G. Swain of the Brockton Woman's Club, Fourth Vice-President.

Mrs. Charles C. Kolster of the Somerville Woman's Club is the nominee to succeed Mrs. Swain as Recording Secretary. Mrs. George E. Wilson, Mrs. Edward H. Averill, and Mrs. Raymond Merrill are up for re-election as Corresponding Secretary, Clerk, and Treasurer, respectively.

Monday Programs

Massachusetts Federation of Women's Church Societies—Fourteenth annual meeting, Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1 p. m. Mrs. E. E. McClintock, National Secretary of Women's Work, Mission Council of Congregational and Christian Churches, will give the principal address.

Watertown Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Unitarian Parish House, 2 p. m. Mrs. Emily Bush will be guest speaker.

Newton Center Garden Club—"From Your Own Garden" will be the subject of a talk by Louise Andrews Kent, author of Mrs. Appleyard's Year," at the Newton Center Woman's Club House, 10 a. m. Mrs. George Engle is chairman.

New England Woman's Club—Annual May breakfast and election of officers will be held at the Women's Republican Club, 1 p. m. Joseph C. Sharkey, Associated Press correspondent, will speak.

National Council of Jewish Women—Election of officers will be followed by a musical program by Phil Saltman, pianist, and a reception and tea, at the Temple Ohabei Shalom Community Center, 2 p. m. There will also be an exhibit of arts and crafts under the direction of Mrs. Morris Roud.

WAR PLANTS ATTENTION

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Primary Surprise Is Home-Ward Tally For McCormack

Completing the Boston tally of the presidential primary vote, the Boston Election Commission last night disclosed that Senator David I. Walsh topped the list of a dozen Democratic delegates-at-large, while Governor Saltonstall headed the list of seven unopposed Republican candidates. One of the surprises of the tabulation was the disclosure that Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader and ardent supporter of a fourth term for President Roosevelt, was fifth in his home Ward 7 of South Boston. He fell behind former Governor Joseph B. Ely, a foe of the New Deal.

Democratic totals were: Senator Walsh, 14,791; Representative James Michael Curley, 13,754; Former Governor Ely 13,752; District Attorney William J. Foley, 13,522; Mayor Tobin, 12,044; Representative McCormack, 12,878; former Representative Joseph E. Casey, 11,572; Frank W. Romassello, 11,275; former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, 11,167; William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, 10,514; Margaret M. O'Riordan, 10,484, and Mathias LaPierre, 9,676.

City-wide totals were as follows in the Republican balloting: Governor Saltonstall 5,665; Senator Sinclair Weeks, 4,810; Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House Minority Leader, 4,786; Louise M. Williams, 4,497; George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, 4,496; Margaret A. Green, 4,480, and George F. Booth, 4,453.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist

(The Mother Church)

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets

Boston, Massachusetts

Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.

Sunday School at 10:45 A.M.

SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON

"EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11 (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston

233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Street Entrance also 24 Province St. — 84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets

60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue

All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Not Too Small for Camp This Year

Robert J. Keller

All Dressed Up and Expecting to Go Some Place

To help meet the problems of war-working mothers some New England summer camps have lowered their age limits for the coming summer season in order to take care of children three and four years old—or even younger in some cases. Transportation and food are camp problems.

Youngsters' Trek to Camps Beset by Wartime Restraints

Like bees and clover, or strawberries and cream, youngsters and the country naturally seem to belong together in the summertime.

When school closes in a few weeks, the yearly exodus of children from Boston into the green countryside will begin, but this year there will be thousands more than ever before.

Applications have been pouring into summer camp offices since January, and some private camps have had their quotas filled since February. However, instead of expanding under the increased demand for the summer of 1944, many of the camps are having to curtail their activities because there are not enough workers and counselors, and some camps are not opening at all.

The camp picture for the coming season has changed from past years, according to Mrs. Ruth Hall Griffin, Director of the Camp Bureau, which is established in the offices of the Greater Boston Community Council at 261 Franklin Street and supported by the Community Fund.

Heading an individual counseling service which advises parents who want to send their children out of the city for the summer and the camp directors, on the other hand, who are beset with manpower, rationing and transportation problems, Mrs. Griffin has received more than 400 requests for information during the past month alone, a sizable increase over the similar month last year.

Call Began Long Ago

Right after Christmas, personnel officials of many of the large war plants around Boston called upon her for information, writing that women war workers are absent in greater numbers during the summer, because they are apprehensive about their small children. War workers themselves have written in asking if some camp will not keep their children throughout the summer, and if youngsters of three and four, and even younger, can be taken care of.

Mrs. Griffin's daily mail has many letters which read: "My husband has been drafted, and I must go to work. I want to send the children to camp for the summer, but I haven't found any place which will take them so far."

A Navy morale officer wrote recently, "Two of my men are being sent off on a mission, and they're leaving two little girls, aged three and six behind. Can you help us locate a camp for these youngsters until fall, when the men have arranged for a family to take care of them?"

To meet these new wartime situations, some camps are lowering their age limits and making arrangements to lengthen the stay of some of the children, according to Mrs. Griffin. Sunlight Camp at Scituate for babies from one and one-half years up is a new camp being opened this year.

However, enough workers and counselors to take care of the greatly increased numbers of children have not yet been found in many of the New England camps Mrs. Griffin keeps in touch with. Most of them are supported in part or wholly by the Greater Boston Community Fund.

More Women Counselors

To camp directors who turn to her for advice on their employment problems, among others, Mrs. Griffin proposes they use more women counselors this year, to take the place of men in the armed services or in other war work. Even women with children in the same camp can serve satisfactorily as counselors, although Mrs. Griffin advises that they be assigned to different units to safeguard against any favoritism.

"This year most camps will have to eliminate the frills they may have had previously," she commented. "That is a pretty good thing, for it will teach the youngsters to be more helpful. They'll have to peel vegetables, make beds and be responsible for the cleanliness of their own quarters in many camps."

To help cope with the shortage of trained counselors, the Camp Bureau and the New England Museum of Natural History are currently sponsoring a six-week Camp Institute at the Museum. About 200 persons who have enrolled are taking the varied courses.

At least 45,000 children from Massachusetts cities alone will have vacations in camps this summer, an increase of 10,000 over 1943, Mrs. Griffin estimates. Problems will be met somehow, and, she says, "our Auerican heritage of wholesome child life will be maintained" in this war year.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps AB, through Q8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps R8, S8, and T8, will become valid May 7; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

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Fisher Colleges Plan For Summer Sessions

Summer sessions for its two schools have been announced by the Fisher Business Colleges. The school at 30 Franklin St., Boston, will operate its session from June 26 to August 11, offering in addition to the regular courses, instruction for teachers in Thomas and Speedscript Shorthand.

A Summer Preparatory School will be conducted by the Fisher school at 374 Broadway in Somerville, where high school students may take additional credits for college or make up subjects for high school.

Boneless Beef Roast Listed at 11 Points

Calling attention to a typographical error in the official May meat-point-value charts, the Office of Price Administration today asked all retailers to correct the list which erroneously quoted beef rump roast, boneless, at 7 points a pound. The correct value is 11 points a pound, the OPA stated.

Connecticut's Future, Topic Of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week have been marked on this City's calendars as Hartford's Week for Connecticut's Future, a campaign presented under the auspices of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Econnomic Development.

Tuesday will be known as Construction and Allied Industries Day, sponsored by the Connecticut Association for Planning Postwar Construction. Speakers at the morning and afternoon sessions will include E. F. Holden, President, F. W. Dodge Co., New York City, who will discuss planning the construction job of the future, and Alfred Rheinstein, President, Rheinstein Construction Co., New York City, who will talk on urban rehabilitation by private enterprise.

General contracting in the postwar era will be taken up by H. E. Forman, Managing Director, Associated General Contractors, Washington, D. C., and mechanical equipment in the postwar home will be discussed by A. E. Sanger, Sales Manager, General Electric Company. Problems of financing construction, and lumber in the postwar period also will be taken up.

Wednesday is Distribution and Marketing Day, sponsored by the Sales Managers Club of Hartford and the National Federation of Sales Executives. Speakers will touch on marketing of the future, distribution and its cost, and postwar transportation possibilities.

Paul H. Nystrom, Professor of Marketing, Columbia University, and Walter D. Fuller, President, Curtis Publishing Company, will address the banquet session in the evening.

Manufacturers Day will be staged on Thursday under the sponsorship of the Committee for Economic Development. Machinery, materials, and processes for the future will be taken up in morning conferences, and the afternoon sessions will be devoted to packaging problems for air cargoes.

Child Awarded $75,000 In Hospital Burning

A Suffolk Superior Court jury yesterday awarded $75,000—said to be the largest tort award in years—to a 28-month-old Chelsea child in a suit brought by his father, Jacob Lichman, against the Maplewood Hospital, Inc., of Malden, whose electrically heated bassinet allegedly burned the child.

The jury also allowed the father $750 charges for hospital expenses. Judge Charles C. Cabot directed verdicts of not guilty for two doctors in the case.

War Doesn't Stop Trade-Week Fete

Although foreign trade in the normal sense of the word is nil just now, as one result of the war, the annual observance of National Foreign Trade Week will be held this year as usual, not only in New England but throughout the country. It will be May 21 to 27.

"Object of the Week is to draw to the attention of every individual in this country the importance of foreign trade to our national economy," said Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with headquarters in the Boston Custom House. "The Week has been observed in this country under the sponsorship of the United States Chamber of Commerce since 1935," he said.

Meetings, group discussions, radiocasts, exhibits, and magazine and newspaper publicity will mark the observance of the Week. One important event in Boston will be the observance of National Maritime Day on May 22, when a dinner at the Copley-Plaza will mark that event. Joseph P. Kennedy, former Chairman of the United States Mariitme Commission and former Ambassador to Great Britain will be the speaker.

Maritime Day, established by Act of Congress, is sponsored annually by the Propeller Club of the United States in commemoration of the sailing from Savannah, Ga., of the steamship Savannah on the first trans-Atlantic round-trip by a steam-propelled vessel.

The dinner in Boston May 22 is sponsored jointly by these 10 organizations: Advertising Club of Boston, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Marine Society, Boston Port Authority, Boston Propeller Club, Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Maritime Association, Maritime Day Committee, Massachusetts Fisheries Association and Navy League of the United States.

On Wednesday of National Foreign Trade Week (May 24) the New England Export Club will hold a dinner at Schrafft's West Street restaurant in Boston, when the week will be observed appropriately.

Maritime Graduation

Graduation exercises—the one hundredth such ceremony for the Massachusetts Nautical School, now known as the Massachusetts Maritime Academy—will be held May 4 when the largest class in the more than half-century history of the school will receive diplomas.

The class numbers 75, each of whom is qualified to hold a junior officer's position in the American Merchant Marine, 25 of them in the engineering department and 50 in the navigation branch. Ceremonies will be at the Academy in Hyannis which is about to be enlarged by taking over the entire quarters of what has been a State teachers' college.

Exercises are to begin at noon with a band concert, followed by a buffet luncheon and at 3:30 p. m. by a drill and review. The graduation is scheduled for 4:30 at the auditorium of the Barnstable High School. The graduates have completed the intensified course and are ready to become third mates, or third assistant engineers aboard merchant ships, having passed their Federal examinations for licenses.

Propeller Club to Elect

Officers will be nominated and elected for the ensuing year at the annual dinner meeting of the Boston Unit of the Propeller Club of the United States May 3, at the Boston Yacht Club. Edward Rowe of Winthrop, teacher, historian and author, is to be the guest speaker and is expected to show many of his colored pictures of New England harbors, lighthouses, lightships and islands.

Sherrill Promoted

Promotion of Gibbs W. Sherrill, former New England agent of the American Export Lines, from the rank of Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve has just been learned in shipping circles. Mr. Sherrill entered the service in June of 1941, and is assigned to the Port Director's Office, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

New Cleaning Concern

Organization of the General Ship Cleaning Company, with offices at Long Wharf, Boston, has just been effected by J. J. Collins, who has been in the ship, boiler, and oil tank cleaning business at the Port of Boston for about 30 years. He is associated with Louis Wallace, engineer.

Leon Stone

Log of the Port of Boston

Barnes Announces Candidacy

Announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Attorney General, Executive Councilor Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield last night pledged that, if elected, he would carry out a five-point statement of the duties of the office.

The five points which he outlined are: (1) To be Attorney General is to be a lawyer for all of the people of Massachusetts. (2) All civil business of the Commonwealth is in the province of the Attorney—with an eye to economy in spending the taxpayers' money. (3) It is the Attorney General's duty to protect and safeguard the reputation and rights of the innocent as well as to prosecute the guilty. (4) His assistants must be selected on the basis of character and ability. (5) Legal affairs of the Commonwealth must be carried on without regard to political ambition.

Mr. Barnes was the Republican nominee for Attorney General in 1938. He has been active in Republican politics for some time. Chosen as a delegate to the 1940 and 1944 Republican National Conventions, he has also served as a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and as Town Counsel and Moderator of Mansfield.

Already in the field as a Republican candidate for Attorney General is Assistant Attorney General James E. Farley.

Jordan Marsh Art Exhibit Announced

Contemporary New England artists will show their paintings in the Fifteenth Annual Art Exhibition scheduled for May 22 through June 3 in the Jordan Marsh Galleries in the fifth-floor annex. Final awards will be made by public ballot.

This year's exhibition is different from those of previous years in that two juries composed of painters of the traditional school and of painters of the modern school will judge the pictures. Each painter submitting a work will be asked to specify by which of the juries he wishes his picture judged. Known as the Dual Jury System, this method of pre-judging is sponsored by the American Artists' Professional League.

Three outstanding New England artists have been chosen for each jury. The Traditional Jury is comprised of Sears Gallagher, Aldro Hibbard and Frederic Wallace. The Modern Jury includes Lawrence Kupferman, Sam Thal and Karl Zerbe.

Any painter wishing to submit a painting may obtain an entry blank from the Art Director, Jordan Marsh Company. Pictures must be submitted before Tuesday, May 9.

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Berlin Bombed in 15th Day of Blitz

Continued from Page 1

out Allied air offensive building up to the invasion of Europe.

A powerful escorting fleet of Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings brought the total strength of the American sky fleet to around 2,000 planes.

"Industrial and military targets" were singled out for the daylight assault which hit the Capital about noon, United States headquarters announcement said.

The Berlin Radio said that other fleets of American bombers were over Northwest and Southwest Germany, and claimed they were met by "strong forces" of German fighters.

Residential quarters of the battered Capital were damaged severely and fires were left raging by the attackers, the radiocast continued. It said air battles developed "all over Berlin and were continued when the enemy left."

Berlin was last raided by American sky fleets on April 18, when large formations of heavy bombers and fighters hit the city, downing at least 34 German planes and destroying some 21 others on the ground to the loss of 19 bombers and six fighters.

RAF Mosquitoes ran a diversionary feint to the battered North Sea port of Hamburg during the night while the Lancaster formations, in a sudden shift of blows on Nazi air strength, struck the Kjeller factory 11 miles northeast of Oslo in a 1,500-mile round-trip. All planes returned.

Mountbatten:

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters, at Kandy, Ceylon, replying to a series of questions submitted by the Associated Press, declared the Japanese drive in India had not dislocated the Allied strategic schedule or delayed completion of the Ledo Road to China and that there was no justification for uneasiness in America.

The statement said, however, that the Japanese have "strong land forces in Burma—stronger than the general public probably thinks—and since they have the advantage of interior lines of communication we must always expect some offensive action on their part on one or other sectors of the front. Hard fighting lies ahead of us in Burma."

Spruance Named 5th Fleet Commander

By the Associated Press

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, April 29

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance yesterday was officially designated as the Commander of the Fifth Fleet.

This command designation for Admiral Spruance replaces his former title of Commander of the Central Pacific Force. Under that title he was in over-all command of the invasions of the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and of the recent carrier task force strikes against Truk, the Marianas and the Palau Islands.

India:

Japanese Units Being Liquidated

Allied troops moving against the Japanese in the Kohima sector of Eastern India are liquidating remaining enemy strong points, Southeast Asia Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, announced.

The bulletin reported that British and Indian troops were continuing to advance into the hills southeast of Kohima and indicated the Japanese attempt for a monsoon base was going badly.

Southeast of Imphal, a Gurkha battalion recaptured a position and staved off counterattacks, it was announced.

Allied Chindits blew up a railway north of Indaw, which lies south of the Magaung Valley in North Burma, where, the bulletin added, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's American forces occupied two more villages in their drive on Kamaing.

This placed Chinese spearheads only eight to ten miles north of Kamaing.

General Stilwell's drive was supported on an increased scale by United States bombers and fighters, which attacked Myitkyina, major Japanese base, in strength, and also hit at Mogaung, Kamaing, and Mohnyin.

Pacific:

Allies Tighten Hold On New Guinea Area

Allied planes are roaming the skies at will the length of New Guinea and beyond, keeping Japanese airfields immobilized while American troops consolidate and expand their positions in the Hollandia and Aitape areas.

Mitchell bombers attacked the Japanese Jefman airdrome at Sorong on the western end of New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced. To the south, along McCluer Gulf, heavy bombers bombed air and port facilities at Babo.

Wewak on eastern New Guinea came in for more attention from 5th Air Force bombers which unloaded 188 tons of bombs on four airdromes in that area, forestalling any enemy attempt to bring in new planes. Wewak is 90 miles southeast of captured Aitape.

Oft-bombed Rabaul on New Britain Island in the Bismarck Archipelago and neighboring Kavieng on New Ireland also were bombed. Five airdromes in the Rabaul area were showered with 125 tons of bombs. One American plane was lost in the Rabaul operation out of 150 participating and only at Rapopo airdrome did they encounter heavy antiaircraft fire.

Guam:

Land Planes Blast Former U. S. Isle

Japanese-held Guam in the Marianas and Truk and Ponape in the Carolines again felt the sting of American bombs, it is announced from Pearl Harbor headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet.

Guam, in the Western Pacific and a former American outpost captured by the Japanese in the first month of the war, was hit April 24 for the first time by land-based Army and Navy bombers. Previously carrier-based planes attacked the island.

Three strikes were reported against Ponape, 440 miles east of Truk, while four islands of the Truk group, Moen, Eten, Dublon, and Param, were bombed by 7th Army Air Force Liberators.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the raids, April 28, said the two raids were made on Ponape April 26 and the third at dawn the following day. The Truk Islands were hit by 54 tons of bombs April 27.

China:

Japanese Routed From Hulao Pass

Japanese troops who penetrated into Hulao Pass in a drive toward Loyang have been thrown back with heavy casualties, and the pass again is entirely in Chinese hands, a Chinese High Command communiqué from Chungking declared.

Hulao Pass is west of Chenghsien, captured by the invaders.

The bulletin said other Chinese successes southeast of Loyang further have reduced the danger to that northern Honan Province city. The Japanese in this sector were pushed back 10 miles toward Mihsien, it added.

A Japanese column driving southward from Chenghsien and east of the Peiping-Hankow railroad has been halted and forced back after advancing 30 miles, the High Command said, describing the general situation as improved.

Berlin Radio Set Back 24 Hours!

By the Associated Press

London, April 29

Strange goings on in the ether today indicated that American bombers had blasted German news agency DNB broadcasters out of 24 hours' growth.

First sign of trouble came when the Berlin radio station left the air shortly after noon without the usual transparent excuse of technical difficulties.

The announcer's voice came back through at 1:20 as though nothing had happened with the German communiqué — but it was the one issued yesterday and not today's.

He went steadily ahead — reading reports and announcements already broadcast yesterday.

Most obvious conclusion was that the transmitter either had been banged about by explosives or the operators had been badly upset.

Russia:

German Attacks Halted in Poland

Fresh Axis attacks southeast of Stanislawów in former Poland have been broken, with 800 Germans and Hungarians killed, Moscow announced, but again reported "no substantial changes" on the Eastern Front.

The Soviets still were silent concerning the Romanian front, where the Germans declared Russian attempts to break through north of Iasi had been repulsed.

Red Army planes struck in massed raids on the big rail junction of Lwow, 65 miles northwest of Stanislawów, April 27, bombing concentrations of enemy troop trains, the radiocast Soviet war bulletin declared.

Other planes at the same time blockaded an airdrome near Lwow and shot up German trucks on roads around the city, the bulletin added.

Parked planes and other targets were reported fired in another raid on a German airdrome at Orsha, in White Russia, the same night.

On the Crimean front, the brief bulletin said Soviet naval planes sank a 1,000-ton tanker and a landing barge near Sevastopol. A smaller tanker and a minesweeper were declared sent to the bottom far to the north in the Gulf of Finland.

Allied Planes Hit West Coast Ports

Allied heavy bombers struck at the Italian West Coast ports of Piombino, Orbetello, and Santo Stefano April 28, and other planes raided Genoa and other harbors by night. Allied headquarters in Naples announced.

All land sectors were quiet during the day, a communiqué said.

"Medium forces" of heavy bombers raided Orbetello and Santo Stefano, 75 miles northwest of Rome, and Piombino 120 miles northwest of the Italian Capital.

Roosevelt Faces Vital Task Of Selecting New Navy Chief

Continued from Page 1

are indebted to him for a multitude of services during a whole generation."

No hint has come from President Roosevelt's secret vacation spot as to who he is thinking about as Mr. Knox's successor, but in Washington, speculation has pointed the finger at numerous individuals ranging from Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, to Admiral William H. Leahy, former Ambassador to Vichy and member of the White House staff.

Temporarily, at least, Secretary Knox's duties will be taken over by James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, who automatically became Acting Secretary with Mr. Knox's passing.

Mr. Forrestal, a former President of Dillon Read & Co., was an executive assistant to President Roosevelt before he entered the Navy Department in August, 1940.

Bipartisan Angle

Commander Stassen's name was brought into the discussion by observers who believe the President will want to continue to have a bipartisan cabinet started when he invited Mr. Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to take portfolios in 1940.

Others whose names have been mentioned as possible successors to Secretary Knox include:

Representative Lyndon B. Johnson (D) of Texas, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who has been a loyal supporter of the President.

Charles Edison, a Democrat who resigned in 1940 as Secretary of the Navy to become Governor of New Jersey. Lately, however, Mr. Edison has been critical of Roosevelt political activities in his state.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who, his friends say, could bring about closer co-operation between the Army and Navy than exists today.

'Great Friend'

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Britons and Americans stationed in England alike expressed keen regret April 28 at the passing of Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said: "The Allied cause has suffered a very heavy loss in the unexpected passing of Col. Frank Knox.

"Both before and after Pearl Harbor he proved himself to be a great friend to those who were fighting for the cause of freedom. From the moment when President Roosevelt included him in his Administration, Colonel Knox worked with might and main for a great American Navy and has had a great share in the building up of that strength which is exercising such a powerful influence along the road to victory."

Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in the United Kingdom area, said:

"Not only has the Navy lost its great Secretary and a great fighting heart but Britain also has lost one of her staunchest friends overseas. The Navy will feel very keenly his passing because of his broad understanding and sympathy with naval personnel and all their problems as well as with the country's naval needs.

'Line of Duty'

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—The Chicago Daily News, commenting editorially on the passing of its publisher on leave of absence, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said "he fell in the line of duty . . . as surely as our brave dead in Italy, the Solomons, the Marshalls. . . .

"At an age when most men would have thought only of retiring," the comment continued, "he flung his immense energies, with all the ardor of youth, into the winning of the war, sparing neither himself nor others. For whether as a citizen, soldier, statesman or newspaperman, Frank Knox had never shirked a responsibility nor dodged a fight. He did not now."

The Daily News noted Secretary Knox's military experience with the Rough Riders in Cuba and in France as an artillery colonel in the last war.

Contestants Are Poised In Europe

Continued from Page 1

Clearly the Red army still was in an operational lull already in its 13th day.

Several Possibilities

What the German shift into Denmark hinted was a matter of widely varying speculation. It could mean preparations for a German invasion of Sweden to prevent any possibility of that country becoming an Invasion Day factor in the war. It could mean sudden German fear that Jutland might be a major landing point. It could also mean a German effort to imply an apprehension which they did not feel.

Whatever it might mean specifically, it was in general just one more of many signs that both sides were making last-moment adjustments in their positions for the shock of the battle which will determine whether the war in Europe is to be won this spring and summer, or much later.

But, meanwhile, in the Far East there was notable action—and notable Allied success.

The Japanese effort to invade India degenerated rapidly into a situation which promised to become a major Japanese failure. They had embarked on a campaign which, by its nature, was bound to be either a startling success or a startling defeat. There would be no draw in a battle which found each side throwing its main weight against the opponent's supply line. By the end of this week the Allied supply line was safe with the Japanese being driven from both Kohima and Imphal back into the jungles, where they were incapable of supplying themselves.

Allies Hold Initiative

Allied advance forces, on the other hand, were well established along Japanese supply lines. Thus, the strategic decision had been achieved. What remained was the determination of the extent of the Japanese defeat. The Allies had won the opportunity to inflict it. The full capitalization of the opportunity remained.

In the Pacific, the week's events suggested strongly that the Japanese had begun to copy the technique the Germans employed in the long retreat from Stalingrad—the use of space as a weapon. The Germans sold space to delay or avoid a decision. The Japanese now are selling island space at as low a cost to themselves as possible to delay the decision.

Their sale this week was one third of the northern coast of New Guinea. They spent no naval forces whatever in the defense disclose, only the air force which disclose, onl ythe air force which was caught and destroyed on the ground. Their New Guinea garrisons were being used as a means of weakening the advancing Allied forces by attrition. Their warships and planes were being hoarded well behind the advancing front against the day when they might hope to meet the Allied advance on more nearly equal terms. They were using their space as a means of breaking the momentum of the Allied advance, but not of preventing it.

This change in the Pacific war coincides with a revision of the Allied Command. The capture of Aitape and Hollandia was the result of the first tactical merging of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Pacific Fleet with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Allied army from Australia.

Two Fronts Merge

Strategic co-ordination of the two forces began when General MacArthur's advance reached the Admiralty Islands and the range of his aircraft overlapped that of Admiral Nimitz's based in the Gilberts and Marshalls. But up to that point they had been separate fronts operated in remote co-ordination only.

Sometime within the last month Admiral Nimitz went to General MacArthur's headquarters. That visit inaugurated tactical as well as strategic co-ordination. The two advances had merged. This week they made their first united advance along the new axis of attack westward when the Pacific Fleet ferried General MacArthur's troops to Hollandia and Aitape.

What this merging implied as to the future path of advance remained as yet unclear. The Navy and General MacArthur are known to have had conflicting views in the past. The Philippines loom large in General MacArthur's concept as a partial end in themselves. To the Navy, the Philippines are just one of several obstacles or possible facilities or the road to the China Coast. The Navy would land on the Philippines or by-pass them as best suited the effort to reach China. It would not defer other plans and concentrate on retaking the Philippines for the sake of wiping out past scores.

Does the Hollandia campaign mean that the two plans happen for the moment to coincide or that the Navy plan has been subordinated to the MacArthur plan? The answer to that question will emerge in due time. It is not yet apparent.

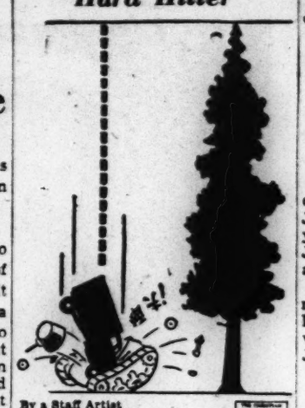
20th Century-Fox Plans Film of 'Commando' Kelly

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Darryl F. Zanuck, of 20th-Century Fox Films, yesterday announced arrangements to film the story of Charles E. Kelly, the Pittsburgh soldier who won the Congressional Medal of Honor after his "one-man Commando" raid on the Germans on Italy.

Library Has Big Growth

The Harvard College library has about doubled in size every 20 years for more than a century.

Hard Hitter



By a Staff Artist

How hard does the 37-millimeter cannon of the "Water Buffalo" hit? Ordnance experts say it equals the impact of a 3-ton truck dropped from the top of a tall tree.

Water Buffaloes With Steel Hides Fight for Allies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Water Buffaloes are fighting on the side of the United Nations in the South Pacific.

They are not indigenous—but are an armor-plated breed credited as the hardest-hitting amphibious tank in the armed forces of the United States.

Shells fired from the 37-millimeter cannon carried in the revolving turret hit with an impact described by some observers as equivalent to the force of a 3-ton truck dropped from the height of a tall tree. They carry machine guns, too.

Of particular advantage is the Water Buffalo's versatility. It "swims" ashore from large boats, surmounting practically any barrier in its path, and knocking out Japanese installations, meanwhile protecting the troops that swarm in behind it.

Together with the smaller Alligators, Buffaloes played a major role in the success at Arawe on Dec. 15. The amphibians, loaded with infantrymen and supplies landed the Army assault team without the loss of a single soldier, despite enemy fire from the shore and Japanese dive-bomber attacks.

On shore, the amphibians follow the infantry with supplies, ammunition, food, medical equipment, and water.

Sometimes Buffaloes are called into service as land tanks, and they make excellent substitutes for bulldozers.

China Puppets

Continued from Page 1

worn argument of imperialistic designs by Britain and the United States toward China and placed special emphasis on the "menace of the Chinese Communists."

Chungking Urged to Join

"The Chungking regime, at this critical juncture, should join hands with the Nanking regime in solving China's Communist problem," he said. "Chungking should not miss this opportunity.

"Public opinion in the United States," he continued, "is supporting the Chinese Communists while holding the Chungking regime in contempt because it is believed that Chungking lacks genuine power. Therefore Chungking should throw over British and American influence and liquidate the Chinese Communists."

Japan's Burmese puppets also appeal to Chungking to "reconsider its attitude toward Britain and America," which the Japanese propagandists depict as enemies of East Asia. The Burmese also attempt to overstress what they call a "grave domestic situation within China."

Chungking Unimpressed

Needless to say, Chungking is completely unimpressed by these fresh Japanese advances.

There virtually is no one in Free China now who is not firmly convinced that an Allied victory over Japan and the doom of Japan's puppets is an absolute certainty.

On the other hand, many realize that the Japanese now see their only hope for postponement of defeat in the effort to exploit and deepen whatever problems exist between the Chinese National Government and the western democracies. Similarly, they hope to exploit whatever difficulties exist between Chungking and the Chinese Communists.

The past few weeks have again made clear how much the Japanese fear closer co-operation between China and the United States, and particularly how Tokyo is concerned over the progress of internal Chinese unity.

Course Prepares For Work in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., April 29—Wilson College students of French who wish to prepare themselves to work with the French people in the reconstruction of France are studying the essentials of such a task in a course that stresses understanding of the average French family's postwar problems.

The Wilsonians are learning everything from basic principles of nutrition to correct terms for farming machinery. In intensive phonetics and conversation courses the potential reconstructionists are bettering their ability to speak and to understand the French of every-day life.

Japanese Army-Navy Vie Over War Spoils

Continued from Page 1

planes encountered no naval opposition of any kind and ground defenses were relatively weak.]

Java, over-populated key island of the N. E. I. which fell to the Japanese invaders just over two years ago, was also given to the Japanese Army, with headquarters at Djacarta (Batavia).

All other islands of the Indonesian Archipelago, including Borneo, Celebes, and the Moluccas, were placed under the rule of the Japanese Navy.

Lack Initiative

Japan's Navy certainly lacks initiative in its administration of occupied N. E. I. territories. In their comfortable headquarters at Macassar, capital of the Celebes, Nippon's Navy bosses sit back and watch what their Army colleagues are doing in the way of administration on Java and other parts under their heel.

From Australia it is easy to observe their reactions.

Thorough examination of reports concerning their moves show two things:

In the first place, the Japanese Navy seems to be utterly critical of anything the Army is doing. It therefore takes a very long time for the Navy to copy any measures the Army has put into practice on Java or Sumatra.

Second conclusion to be drawn from official reports released through Netherlands Authorities in Australia, is, that Japan's Navy bosses are using Celebes and its 4,000,000 inhabitants as an experimental station.

My first impression is confirmed by the news regarding the establishment all over Celebes of so-called People's Banks, which was given out by Japanese radio stations a few days ago.

Banks of that kind were already introduced 12 months ago by the Japanese High Command in Java, under the rule of Lieut.-General Imamura. His successor, the present Supreme Commander of the island, Lieut.-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, continued and enlarged the scheme.

Navy Lords Suspicious

At first the Navy lords of Macassar were suspicious of the whole affair. They watched developments with mild interest, but did not move, having their hands full to ward off regular Allied air attacks on Macassar and the big nickel mines at Pomela, also in the Celebes.

Several weeks ago, however, they got a broad hint from Tokyo—and had to change their minds.

This hint was contained in a speech by Finance Minister Kaya, delivered before the Japanese Diet. Kaya, directing intelligence behind the powerful Southern Regions Development Bank, confided to his listeners that "during the past year the contribution of the occupied Southern Regions amounted to 3,300,000,000 yen, and for the coming year this amount will be increased to 7,000,000,000 yen. . . ." With the shadow of inflation darkening deeper and deeper even over the most isolated parts of the conquered territories, the Navy bosses at Macassar had no choice. So they went into action a few days ago. They had to comply with the implicit demand from Tokyo for participation in the drive to squeeze 7,000,000,000 yen out of the conquered peoples of South East Asia.

Set Up Banks

The Admiralty at Macassar is now busy trying out the adopted scheme in Celebes. People's Banks are being established at every Japanese Command Post in the island. Every bank branch will have a capital of 100,000 guilders. Official Dutch circles in Australia are convinced that these amounts will be extorted from the people.

It is obvious that all these People's Banks are only tributaries of the giant Southern Regions Development Bank, to which they have to contribute their share in order to attain the goal of 7,000,000,000 for the current year.

These People's Banks, however, will also have to absorb surplus cash, thus dealing a crushing blow to large-scale "black market" operations, which are spreading mushroom-like all over occupied Indonesia.

Coolies Hard Hit

As in Java and Sumatra, the Japanese in the Celebes are especially concentrating on the smallest wage earners, the coolies, who, with their hard-earned dimes used to buy a new sarong now and again.

The Japanese Navy bosses will see to it that the coolie can't buy his sarong, and in order to relieve him of the ever-tempting money in his pocket, he will be compelled to open an "account" with the People's Bank.

In this case the Navy killed two flies with the one stroke: The money of the coolie is withdrawn from circulation, and the Navy saves itself a lot of explaining; for even with his money the coolie could not buy a sarong, because sarongs, made of cotton, are no longer available, except for the "black market" where they are being sold at prices 15 times higher than before the occupation.

Sweden Serving As a Haven For 48,000 Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Sweden is serving as a haven for 48,000 war refugees, Gustav Moeller, Swedish Minister of the Interior, disclosed recently at a student meeting in Lund.

In his survey, the results of which were published in the Stockholm newspaper, Svenska Dagbladet, and reported to the Office of War Information, the Interior Minister estimated that 23,000 of the refugees were Norwegians. There were also 14,000 Danes, 2,000 Esthonian Swedes, 1,500 Esthonians, 1,000 Poles, 5,000 Germans, Austrians, and Czechs, and 1,500 Russians, Hungarians, and Frenchmen.

The presence of these refugees in Sweden has made "difficult problems for the Government," the Interior Minister declared. He asserted, however, that jobs had been found for all those capable of working.

Origin of "Blue Boy"

Thomas Gainsborough painted his famous "Blue Boy" to disprove a statement that blue should not be massed in a painting.

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Fur Firms to Fight for Right To Discharge Incompetents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., representing 750 concerns here, are out today with a warning to the Regional and National War Labor Boards that if they attempt to curb their right to discharge incompetent workers, the ruling will be opposed to the last ditch and, if necessary, the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The warning was interpreted in legal quarters here as putting the industry into line with the attitude of Montgomery Ward & Co. in Chicago and as strengthening the fight against the alleged leaning of the National War Labor Board to labor, irrespective of whether unionized workers are engaged in essential war industry.

Union Seeks Advantage?

Arthur Steinberg, counsel for fur coat and trimming manufacturers, in a statement following a hearing before the Regional War Labor Board yesterday, denied his clients were engaged in a war industry, stressing that the Government recognized this when a luxury tax of 20 per cent was levied on its products. The union, he charged, was seeking to take advantage of the war emergency in taking the dispute to the War Labor Board, its aim, he declared, being to gain a 10 per cent wage boost, vacations with pay and an illness-and-death insurance fund.

"The union believes the Board will take away our right to discharge, which we must retain if our industry is to survive," he continued. "This being a highly skilled business, if the employer is compelled to retain unqualified workers, it can only lead to bankruptcy. The union is taking advantage of a war situation in attempting to invade and take over more of the vested rights of management.

Phase of Social Change

"Although the union admits no present problem exists because of the manpower shortage, it is seeking governmental assistance to establish a change for the postwar period. The War Labor Board was not set up to change social conditions for the postwar period. We maintain this is not the Board's function, and we maintain further it has no constitutional power to do so."

Mr. Steinberg said about 9,000 workers are employed by members of his Association; that they have a 35-hour week and "now receive the highest hourly rate paid in the apparel industry."

The contract between the Association and the union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, expired last February.

Senator Gets Jump in Race To Investigate Ward Seizure

Continued from Page 1

an attorney to Chicago on April 27 to inquire into the seizure of the Ward plants and report back to the subcommittee, of which Senators Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona and Chapman Revercomb (R) of West Virginia are the other members.

"Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota offered a resolution some weeks ago, which the Senate passed, directing the Judiciary Committee to determine the legislative foundation for every executive order," Senator McCarran told reporters. "The seizure of the Chicago plant comes within the scope of the Committee's investigative authority.

'To Get to Bottom'

"We are going to the bottom of this matter and find out what the legal basis was for this action, and why the action was taken."

Senator Byrd told the Senate yesterday the taking over of the properties raised the question whether Attorney General Biddle has "an ambition to become an American Himmler."

"Have we reached a state that direction of Federal bureaus can be enforced at the point of bayonets?" he asked. Asserting the Administration had not taken the same position against John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, that it had against Sewall Avery, Montgomery Ward head, who was ejected from his offices by military police, Senator Byrd declared "the American people are shocked by this unwarranted use of military power."

Quiet at Ward's

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Comparative calm prevailed today in the stormy battle between the Federal Government and Montgomery Ward & Co. as principals prepared for ensuing court skirmishes in the fight over the Government's seizure of the big mail order house.

Although the Chicago plants remained under supervision of Government officials and Federal troops continued their detail at the plant, the company's Board Chairman, Sewell Avery, held a vote of "full confidence" from shareholders.

But Mr. Avery, by court order, was restrained from taking over his $100,000-a-year office, despite the approval of shareholders of his policies and his reelection as chief executive officer.

Mr. Avery, central figure in the company's resistance to the Government's taking possession of the properties, as well as 12 other directors, were re-elected to their posts at the stockholders annual meeting yesterday.

Business at the big mail order house, said Federal spokesmen, was "going on as usual," under direction of Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, who is Federal operating manager.

Questionnaires Rouse Protests

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Representative Alfred J. Elliott, California Democrat, is tired of Government questionnaires which "are taking up the time of people who have something else to do."

"Just listen to this silly stuff," he told the House in reading queries on a Department of Agriculture questionnaire. He said it wanted to know:

Church affiliations and frequency of attendance; number of participations a year for each family member in school functions, card parties, picnics and other "informal" activities; a listing of "families with whom you visited regularly in 1943 and 1940 (if different), and whom you consider your more intimate friends," and "do you do more or less visiting than in 1940?"

Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma backed him up.

"For months and months I have said that I have been fed up with these insane, ridiculous, inexcusable questionnaires," he said.

The Dogs Probably Prefer Snow

Wide World

They Don't Mush Through Slush

Up around Nome, Alaska, this "pupmobile" acts as transport where there is no snow but probably not for long as the result of the complete detailed mapping of the northern parts of Alaska by the Army Air Force and the Geological Survey being carried on.

I. L. O. Urged To Revise Plan On Social Help

Continued from Page 1

by the employers' group. Mr. Harriman, who is the American employer delegate, said these three subjects cover the future policy and status of the I. L. O., its recommendations to the United Nations for present and postwar social policy, and the organization of employment in the transition from war to peace.

Russian criticism of the I. L. O. voiced this week in the Moscow newspaper Izvestia, was actually much less severe than indicated by the first press reports, Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand to the United States and President of the labor conference, told newspapermen.

What Russians Want

All the Russians ask, he said, is that the I. L. O. be a United Nations agency. He defined the I. L. O. as an independent organization not subject to the League of Nations through getting two thirds of its financing through the League.

Mr. Nash declared the I. L. O. could not do its most effective work without Russia. He thought if the United Nations set up a world organization, as they would do after the war, the Russians would come into it at once. He did not, however, favor liquidation of the League of Nations.

Application of Italy for readmission to the I. L. O. would not be acted on at this conference, he expected.

Measures for getting a high level of peacetime employment submitted by the American employer delegation were regarded among its members as the most complete summary of steps to this purpose that American management has yet worked out.

Chinese Scholar Wins Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Award of the Adult Education Scholarship to Ellwood Hsin-Pao Yang, Junior Agricultural Attache to the Chinese Embassy, by the Institute of Adult Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, marks the first time a foreign student has received this honor, according to Dr. Milton C. Del Manzo, provost.

Mr. Yang is a third generation Christian, educated at Fukien University, who received his Master's Degree at Iowa State University in the technical aspects of agriculture. While at Teachers College here, he will study the impact of industrialization on the family.

He played an important part in the "Rural Reconstruction Movement" in China, having been made education officer and co-ordinator of resistance with the commander of guerrilla warfare in the Fukien Province. The resulting enmity of the Japanese caused him to escape to Chungking in November, 1940. His assignment to the Chinese Embassy in this country followed.

Public Is Warned On Charity Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—A warning to the public to be on guard against unscrupulous charity racketeers exploiting good causes who are now seeking to cash in on sympathies aroused by the war effort has been made by Acting Welfare Commissioner Harry W. Marsh, who announced that the Division of Solicitations of his department recently apprehended a group of racketeers who, while allegedly working for a reputable charity organization, were actually pocketing more than 75 per cent of the contributions received.

Urging that the public co-operate in ridding New York of fake charity racketering, Mr. Marsh stressed that prospective contributors can learn the validity of any appeal addressed to them by telephoning the Division of Public Solicitations of the Department of Welfare.

Tasmanian Tree Aid to Newsprint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Since manufacturing newsprint from the swamp gum tree, found in abundance throughout Tasmania, Australia, the Commonwealth has greatly decreased its dependence on foreign sources of newsprint supply, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

German Troops in France Ordered to Liquidate Maquis

Continued from Page 1

les Menées Anti-National consists of former members of the hooded Cagoulards. Extreme "Rightist" in political complexion, it has become the French equivalent of the German SS. Les Gardes Mobiles and especially Les Gardes Mobiles de Reserve, rather try to avoid conflict with the Partisans. Local police are very weak in their attitude toward the Partisans, more often helping rather than hindering them.

Many Small Groups

The main resistance comes from groups Partisans called Franc Tireur Partisans or F. T. P. They are very mixed with various types and sizes and usually working in groups of five or six with one leader. They are scattered everywhere in the mountains, valleys, villages, and are very difficult to find.

There are some 16 Underground organizations in France and among them more than half a dozen of fighting units. All of the latter ones are usually referred to as Maquis, though they have different names and often differ from each other widely as to their political views and the social background of their members.

Each of the five main groups of the Maquis has its center in one of France's five mountain regions —the Alpes and Jura, the Plateau Central, the Pyrenees, the Vosges, and the Bretagne. The largest of them is probably the group occupying the Plateau Central, a territory three times the size of Belgium.

Colonel Le Long, Commander of the Vichy police, told Robert Vaucher: "We have not enough men or arms to suppress resistance in all of these regions at one time. We must take them one after the other. When we arrive at one point of resistance the Paritsans disappear but as soon as we leave for another region they appear again. The Germans won't give us enough weapons to do a thorough job as they don't trust us through fear of treachery."

Open Resistance Halted

When the forces of Vichy first began action against the Maquis in Savoy, they found an "official Maquis," according to Colonel Le Long, with 90 per cent of the 400,000 population, including several bishops, openly siding wtih the Maquis. However, when the Vichy forces got organized under the new French "Himmler" Darnand, terrorism was used against persons aiding or approving of the Maquis. Thus open approval was broken.

One German commander in Paris recently stated the Germans would need 15 to 20 divisions to watch French resistance, as when invasion comes not only will the present secret army and Partisans prove dangerous but many men now quietly working in the fields and shops will come into action.

More Resistance

Vital resistance, independent of the Partisan movement, is offered by a so-called Secret Army, consisting of the 27th Mountain Battalion of Annecy. Their stronghold was in the Plateau des Glieres [1,500 meters high] and Montagnes des Fretes [2,000 meters high.]

Vichy troops could never be moved to take action against these regular soldiers as the latter were strongly intrenched and are strong patriots who avoided terrorism and robbery and paid for supplies requisitioned.

The Germans surrounded their stronghold with airplanes, superior weapons, and forced the 27th Battalion to retreat to other regions after a fierce battle in which the Germans lost about 300 Germans and burned camps, and farm houses in the entire region.

Union Now Declared Possible For Central American States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, April 29 — A movement for the formation of a Union of Central American Republics—that long-held dream of Pan-American planners — might be successfully initiated at the present time, with chances of realization if properly launched and supported, according to a recent traveler in these parts who made numerous inquiries testing the state of opinion toward the proposition.

A movement which would bring together the now small and comparatively impotent countries into a single nation of federated states would meet with much less opposition within the countries than is generally believed, in the opinion of Albert E. Blair, who is the Manager of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's business in Mexico and Central America and is familiar with Central America from frequent trips there.

During a month's business journey to various Central American capitals down to, but not including, Panama, Mr. Blair talked with various individuals in important business, government or literary positions about the prevailing attitude toward the frequently agitated subject of a Union of Central America.

He was surprised to find that, while no actual movement toward this end now exists, there seemed to be a readiness to fall in line with such a movement if launched. Speaking as individuals, the various men with whom he spoke all said it would be "a good thing."

Rapidly improving conditions of transportation are bringing these countries into such close physical relations that one now passes within a day through several nations. The Pan-American Highway, now open from the southern border of Mexico to Costa Rica, is joining up areas formerly isolated from one another; bus lines are already operating up and down this route.

Air travel has further linked the countries together; it is hardly an hour's trip from one capital to the next. Ship routes on both the east and west coasts will give additional traffic facilities.

Yet the advantages of transportation improvements are offset in part by the complications of traveling across such close-pressed frontiers. Travel permits, passports and the necessity of reporting to police headquarters in nearly every capital delay travel and make movement across short distances comparable in complications to what it would be if each state of the United States had separate frontier regulations.

Precedent for a movement to unite, Mr. Blair points out, is found in a successful attempt in 1924. Four countries—Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua — came together voluntarily in a union which lasted six months. Costa Rica was prepared to enter if the federation should last a year. But the attempt was ended when a general by the name of Orellana seized the government of Guatemala, overthrowing the gentlemanly President Carlos Herrera, who was one of the mainstays of the unionist effort, and caused Guatemala to withdraw.

This voluntary union which was so recent that many of the leaders are still active, was fostered by Jorge Melendez, President of El Salvador. Known as the "Father of the Union,' 'Don Jorge is still as keen on his project as ever, according to Mr. Blair.

The plan of union was admirably thought out. It called for a federation of states based on the Swiss system of cantons. The Union was to be governed by a Federal Council on which each country was to have a seat, and presidency of the Council when the body was in session would rotate annually from country to country.

A plan for merging the armies was even worked out, to which the present Salvadorean President, Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, contributed.

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Women Back U. S. Aid to Education

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 29—For the first time, the National League of Women Voters has decided to support proposals for federal aid to education. But the League hinges its support on the important provision that this aid shall be administered through state departments of education.

Up to now, the League has avoided taking a position on this issue referring the matter to local leagues for study. But delegates to the convention which closed here yesterday heeded the warnings of members who pointed out that there is a real need for assistance in the education of migratory children and children in the poorest states. It also was pointed out that great sums of federal money probably will be spent for the education of veterans and it is important that the League work to see that federal funds are administered, as far as possible, by state and local school authorities.

State administration of federal funds, it was argued, would steer around the danger of centralized control of educational policy, fear of which was said to have kept delegates to previous conventions from indorsing federal aid.

Preservation of Liberties

Another new item placed upon the League's program of work by this convention was one supporting "public policies which recognize no discrimination because of race, creed, or color, preservation of civil liberties, and protection of minority groups against discrimination." This item was an addition to the list prepared by the National Board, and was received with enthusiasm. There was no sectional opposition. Speakers for the measure included a Southern delegate.

The Southerner was Mrs. R. B. Robinson, President of the New Orleans (La.) League, who, when questioned afterward by the press, gave as evidence of her right to speak as a Southerner a grandfather who was a Confederate officer, and added "each of my four branch families have been in Louisiana at least 100 years.

"The more intelligent people in the South are working to better the political and economic conditions of the Negro," Mrs. Robinson told the convention. "They are working for better relations between the two races. In times of world intolerance, it behooves the League to go on record in favor of protecting minority groups aginst intolerance."

Plea for Democracy

The Negro delegate was Mrs. William T. Davis, President of the Douglass League in Chicago, composed of Negro women. Mrs. Davis made a plea for economic as well as political democracy.

Another new item placed on the League's active list concerns postwar problems. Subjects which the League includes under this head are "policies for economic stability which take into account: Demobilization of armed forces, reconversion of industry, high level of employment, fullest uses of resources, mutual responsibilities of labor and management.

The convention supported proposals for revitalizing Congress put before it by three Representatives and one Senator. One item covered "strengthening governmental procedures to improve the legislative processes and to improve the relationship between Congress and the Executive, including a constitutional amendment changing procedures for approval of treaties to a more democratic process."

Miss Anna Lord Strauss of New York City, newly elected President, paid tribute to the retiring President, Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis, Minn., as her teacher in the conduct of League affairs. Gratitude for Miss Wells' 10 years of leadership was expressed by a group of local chairmen who delegated Mrs. James W. Morrisson of Groton, Conn., to express their thanks. "She has trained us all in objectivity, in honesty of thinking, in devotion to purpose," said Mrs. Morrisson.

Poles in Nazi Plane Escape to Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 29 (AP)—Two young Poles with prewar pilot training escaped from Germany in a Nazi training plane and landed in Sweden yesterday.

The youths said they dressed in stolen German uniforms and presented themselves at the Breslau Flying School, claiming they had orders to make a test flight. The Germans, they said, fueled the plane for them and 3½ hours later they landed in Sweden.

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BOSTON

Where the New Global Geography Vitalized The Camp Nature Study Experience

By Esther Holcomb
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

An interest in teaching, plus a hobby of nature study, plus experience in summer camping, plus an ignorance of geography, plus an opportunity for graduate study under an understanding and stimulating teacher, equaled, in the end, an experience that may be of interest to other teachers and especially to counselors who may be planning camp nature programs for the 1944 season.

A year ago during the winter quarter, I enrolled in Geography 377, Introduction to the Teaching of Geography, taught by Miss Edith Parker, of the Geography Department at the University of Chicago. It was also possible for me to listen-in on an undergraduate survey course. As I listened, studied, and read, I was struck by the overlapping between geography and nature study. I turned to the nature counselor's standby, Anna Botsford Comstock's "Handbook of Nature Study"—and, sure enough, all of "Part IV Earth and Sky" is devoted to climate and weather, soil, water forms, and the skies. I turned to another favorite of those who would teach children about nature, Bertha Stevens' "Child and Universe." The chapters included: "The Earth in Space," "The Earth's Surface," and "The Earth's Atmosphere." In the library I picked up a brand new text by C. C. Wylie, "Astronomy, Maps, and Weather," written at the request of the Army Air Corps Flying Training Command. Here it was again from another viewpoint: the Earth in space, the motions of the Earth, and also map construction and map reading. As I turned the pages and looked at the diagrams, I could almost feel the Cape Cod beach sands being molded into miniature landscapes under the hands of campers. What a way to show the meaning of contour lines!

Basic to Global Thinking

Maps and articles that accompanied them in newspapers and magazines, as well as the vivid advertisements of air transportation and airplane building companies, took on a new interest. The following conclusions took more and more definite shape in my thought: 1. The average person really knows very little about geography because almost no direct instruction in the subject is given beyond the elementary level, excepting in commercial courses. (Something should be done about this state of affairs and quickly!) 2. Obviously the "air age" is forcing a new interest in the subject and a new global viewpoint. 3. Geography and nature study overlap a great deal in subject matter. 4. A summer camp nature program could be worked out that would be interesting, timely, stimulating and basic to global thinking and to global understandings.

And so I presented this final conclusion to Miss Parker and secured her interest and support. A study titled "Lessons in Global Geography for Informal Teaching" began to take shape.

Really in the work, I found myself challenged by such considerations as: How can geography be taught so that it will provide experiences through which young people may gain more clearly some of the fundamental understandings basic to global thinking? What might be the nature of such experiences? What understandings are basic? What presentation is appropriate for the informal surroundings of a summer camp? How could it be "fun"? I sought to plan definite materials that would assure focused interest and meaningful activity, yet be flexible enough to take care of spontaneous interest. The facts introduced must be related to current experience; they should satisfy interest and guide inquiry.

Eight Different Topics

As they worked out, the lessons shaped themselves around eight different topics:

1. Our Earth—a Globe—To help children to experience the facts of the Earth's roundness and its great size.
2. Getting Our Bearings From Our Sky Neighbors—To show the sun and stars are indicators of direction and provide us with measures of time.
3. Where Do We Go From Here?—To see maps, global and flat, as landscape diagrams.
4. Land, Sea, and Air—To show how air transportation is leading us naturally into thinking based upon global geography.
5. Quick Travel and Its Influence on Clocks, Calendars, and Clothes—To show how time and the seasons vary on this global earth.
6. Is It Going to Rain Today?—To see temperature and climate in global rather than in local terms.
7. Global Glimpses—To show that people live very differently in different places upon this earth and that they use and cultivate the natural resources around them in meeting their needs.
8. "One World"—To summarize briefly the lessons in global geography and to show that a starting, or continuing, point rather than a finish has been reached.

Successful at Camp

In the actual use of the outlined lessons at Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod during the summer of 1943 the plans proved themselves something to start with, not necessarily something to stick to. There were additions as possibilities presented themselves through individual interests and through opportunities that suggested themselves in the surroundings. Those of us who participated, grew more alert to the sensing of everyday global experiences that touch us all. This might be reflected by a new interest in the "whys" of the sunrise and the sunset, or in the stars observed on a sleeping-out party, or in the points of the compass learned by the sailors, or in the contours of the sand dunes. Dew, wind, and the soil in the Victory garden took on new significance. A walk to the beach or a canter through the woods became also a matter of changing one's position from one point on the earth's surface to another—changing one's latitude and longitude. Receivers of V-mail found the great circle distances between the general point of origin and of reception. A new interest in other countries and peoples developed. Nature, geography, and everyday experience were blended and the result was vital. We are going to try it again this summer!

Inexpensive books that were used in connection with the lessons:

Map and Aerial Photography Simplified, by Col. W. F. Heavey. (The Military Service Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., $1.)

The Basic Education Series, by Bertha Morris Parker. (Row, Peterson and Co., Evanston, Ill., 36 cents each. Titles: Our Ocean of Air, The Sun and Its Family, The Ways of the Weather, Soil, The Earth a great Storehouse.)

Seeing Stars, by W. B. White. (Rand McNally Co., Chicago, 10 cents at Five and Ten Cent Stores.)

Pleasant Bay Camp, South Orleans, Mass.

With the Chance of Having a Camp Counselor for a Friend

Each one of the youngsters in this particular camp, which is on Cape Cod, makes his own boat to sail in the regatta. Of course, this is fun, and good training, too, and the regatta, besides being gay, can give a camper practice in being a good winner and a good loser. But under the guidance of a good counselor, who is a wise and understanding friend accepted by the campers as one of themselves, much more can be learned than, for example, how to make boats. The time spent together in any of these camp activities is full of spontaneous talk, when the youngsters without knowing it are helped to build standards and to grow stronger and steadier.

Wartime Camp Counselor Holds Important Trust

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Parents who are still undecided about sending their children to vacation camps this year may realize more fully the fine work a good camp can do for children in the midst of wartime tensions and distractions, if they share in the following message sent out to instruct counselors on helping young campers during wartime camp seasons.

Among serious tasks of the camp counselor is that of interpreting the war news to the youngsters, and clarifying war issues, the message emphasizes. Campers want to know what it is all about, what we are fighting for, why isn't there enough rubber and sugar and gasoline, and "how come" we can't make copper bowls and metal jewelry? Whether they teach crafts or swimming, counselors will have to explain these things in terms that will help young campers adjust themselves to a world of crisis and change.

Sense of Security

To the camp counselor, too, falls the task of helping young campers adjust themselves to a home disrupted by wartime demands—fathers called to military service and mothers going into war industry or other war service. Wise and steady effort must be made to help the child meet and master a possible resulting sense of insecurity. The warm friendly atmosphere of a small, intimate group seems basic to a sound mental attitude and personal effectiveness, and the camp counselor must provide his campers with this "warmth of atmosphere, love, and friendliness."

The camp counselor must teach campers to save supplies and take good care of tools and other equipment. This sense of thrift is one of the things all should learn from the war experience, and counselors can help campers to grow in this way. A deeper meaning must be injected into the handicraft program. In times of war it is not sufficient to send the child away with pleasant memories and a souvenir—although these are of importance. The counselor, in these times, must seek to acquaint the child with the diversity of human activity, to develop manual and manipulative dexterity, and to cast a shadow so long that it will perhaps be still visible when the important question of vocation arises.

Helping in the War Effort

The camp season is rich in opportunities for practical training for defense. In addition to a balanced handicrafts program which may equip children to respond more readily to the industrial needs of the nation, are practical projects in the war effort. These help children to feel they are helping—steadying them emotionally and giving them a sense of freedom and self-respect. They include conservation and salvage projects; helping in the camp victory garden; a community project like berry picking; outdoor cooking coupled with some exploration of the fields of shopping, budgeting, menu planning, and household management, sewing, forums and discussions, map reading, knitting, and such things.

A Major Task

A major task of counselors is also to give young campers a balanced program of fun to offset the tension and strain of war and wartime adjustments. All these and other tasks make up the camp counselor's special wartime service to the camper this year; and yet they do not supplant but rather are they built on the peacetime work of the counselor, who remains first and last a wise big brother or big sister and wonderful friend to the youngster, guiding and inspiring, while all—campers and counselors together—grow and deepen in many ways during the weeks spent in the great, serene outdoors.

(Based on material prepared for the National Recreation Association by Monte Melamed, director of activities, YMHA and YWHA of Williamsburg and assistant director of Camp Moodna of the Grand Street Settlement.)

Through the Editor's Window

And Only Nine Weeks From Today!

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps it was the delicious woodsy freshness of the birch and pine groves on our place after rain. Perhaps it was the ecstatic thrush-like song of the catbird, just returned to greet the northern spring. Probably having recently edited and prepared material for this page to remind you that it is time to think about vacation camp for Junior (if you are going to) had a good deal to do with it. But anyway, as the dogs and I entered the fringes of Woodland Sanctuary near our place, the sights, sounds, and fragrances of vacation camp came back to me with a rush.

Have you ever spent a summer at a children's camp? If so, you know that sense of freedom and informality that comes as soon as you pack away town clothes and slip into whatever type of easy garment is officially "camp uniform." You know the swift relaxation of stepping from the veranda of the main lodge on to the piney path that leads to the row of cabins and then curves on down through the woods to the lake or beach.

* * *

You know how soft the voices sound in the quiet of the outdoors. The shouts of laughter from the playfield you know too, and the shrill talk of small boys in a group—but even these sounds do not seem loud under tall trees with hills and mountains up beyond.

You can think how it felt to sit in the airy camp dining room, full of chatter and fun, where simple food tastes so good and songs and announcements mark dessert time. How brown the campers look, and what friends one has made among them! You know, too, the thrill of making something in the craft shop—realizing satisfaction in fashioning something beautiful or useful, learning that handicraft is encouraging and restful. And you recall that your first deep interest in the natural world around you—in birds and animals, in insects, stones, contours, forests—began that first summer at camp, on nature expeditions with a counselor who opened up countless new wonders to you that have never since ceased.

* * *

Those were the days before wartime labor shortage sent some campers in groups to pick berries for near-by farmers, but you took part in a modest way in community service by giving in the nearest town an entertainment that you still think was good, and by sharing your camp with youthful guests from a children's home on certain days. This helped to remind you that you were fortunate citizens and that the fact carried with it a responsibility for sharing and helping.

* * *

Camp scenes, once recalled, come tumbling in. But none mean more than the quiet times. There is always the evening sing and prayer around the council fire. There is the silence after taps, a silence soon so deep that the ripple of the brook can be heard and the padded footstep of some little wild creature exploring back of the line of cabins. And there are the good talks with a friend or a counselor, too,—high points in any camp summer—while dipping paddle in the shadow close to shore across the lake or gazing lazily out to sea from one's favorite group of rocks.

Surrounded today by war and change, meeting the adjustments of separations and overcrowded days, we find it hard to realize that vacation camp experiences are still available to boys and girls. But happily, here in America at least, they are. Every boy and girl, everywhere, should have them at some time. They spell more than mere pleasure. Treasured through the years, they come to symbolize a period of unfoldment, of deep rest and refreshment, of friendships made and of visions lived with—an inspiration that returns at scent of birch and pine and at sound of feathered songster, ecstatic after rain.

Occupational Index

The 1943 Occupational Index, containing 375 annotated references on 74 military occupations and 234 civilian occupations, is now available in cloth binding at $6.50 from Occupational Index, Inc., New York University, New York 3, N. Y. Among the new and unusual occupations included are: Airline Passenger Agent, Aviation Dietitian, Cartography, Industrial Nursing, Junior Weather Observer, Moss Picking, Naturopath, Physiotherapy, Rehabilitation, and Salvaging.

Rain

The rain comes down like a silver sheet
That's all of my poem,
So I will repeat,
The rain comes down like a silver sheet.

Violette Chivers
Luther Burbank Elementary School

Success Begins in Childhood

The Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Success in childhood is important. It may mean the difference between a normally happy time and a miserable one. It means, too, forming a mental habit of success, an expectancy of good, instead of a habit of failure. And, by success, I don't mean a handsome home, expensive school or a marvelous collection of toys. Many a child has all these provided by doting parents, and yet is intrinsically a failure—a failure in its own personal accomplishments. If, as time goes on, these outward forms of success disappear, as they may easily do, what resources will he or she have to fall back on?

On the other hand, the child that is forming the habit of success by doing everything he does, in work or in play, with its best effort, is equipping himself for the best in life, no matter what circumstances befall him. Success can become an everyday habit, in all the little things that make up a child's life, or the child can acquire the failure habit.

Mothers should encourage small successes all along the way, successes honestly won, but not overrated. For instance, after a child has reached a responsible age, it is a success to eat oatmeal, without spilling it all over the tablecloth. It is a success not to stumble and fall, every time one runs on the stone flagging. But if the fall has happened—then, it is a success not to howl! Two or three years later, it's a success to be neighborhood champion at marbles or to give the outstanding recitation at the school entertainment. The real part of the victory is in doing one's best. If after doing one's best, someone else wins—well then, it is still a success—sometimes even a bigger success—to be a small good sport about it and not to get discouraged.

No one is a failure, little or big, if he is doing his best. And that, not only in big moments but in small ones too. So a child can hardly begin too young to be taught, and it is surprising what harmony can be achieved, all through the day, by this simple standard. This is no ride-rough-shod-over-others or pride-of-material-possessions formula. But the child who has learned to use the do-your-best method, in all its activities has already achieved a successful childhood and has every likelihood of becoming a truly successful man or woman.

Elsi Parrish

The Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peter's Family, Revised and Hello, David, by Paul Hanna, Genevieve Anderson, and William Gray. First and Second Grade social studies books in the Curriculum Foundation Series. Scott, Foresman and Co., Chicago. 72 cents and 84 cents, respectively.

Abundant in delightful, colored illustrations, easy for first and second graders to read, dramatic, full of interest, attractive, these little stories about boys and girls at home and at school are so fine an example of modern educational development that parents as well as teachers are urged to get acquainted with them. "Peter" is a book to be read by the entire class after finishing the basic primer of the same series, "Fun With Dick and Jane." Then "David" is to follow Book One, "Our New Friends," providing excellent review of reading vocabulary and skills at the beginning of the second grade.

All these books emphasize worth-while social attitudes, and provide any number of points for class and individual discussion. A units chart of social attitudes is at the back of the book. Through example and discussion children enjoying these delightful narratives about boys and girls in city and country homes and schools—good, modern schools—are attracted to the values of working and playing together harmoniously, of being helpful at home and at school, of making group decisions democratically, and of being considerate to others. Every story, work-page, and picture can be used to help them grow in the qualities that make good citizens.

Two-Reel Film

A two-reel film, "University Town," which will present the wartime activities of an American college community, is being produced by the Princeton Film Center for Latin-American distribution by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. This film photographed on the Princeton University campus, will contain the first motion-picture appearance of Professor Albert Einstein of the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study.

News Letter, Ohio State University

For British Babies a 4-Year Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The National Society of Children's Nurseries, nearing the thousand mark of affiliated institutions, with the aid of American subsidies, has prepared a four-year-plan making full and approved nursery provision for 300,000 children up to five years of age, and featuring a Charter for Mothers.

Under this charter every working mother is to obtain, in addition to maternity benefits, children's allowances, suitable housing and so on, mothercraft training and a regular weekly holiday.

The four-year plan is based on the assumption that, in the period of adjustment immediately following the war, nurseries on a growing scale will be required as a permanent social service. While the main cause of the wartime increase in nurseries—the enlistment of married women as industrial workers—will have disappeared by that time, an effective stimulus for nursery provision is anticipated from the shortage of appropriate family housing and from the desire to promote the welfare of mothers and young children as instrumental in raising the birth-rate.

The National Society of Children's Nurseries is the only voluntary body specifically devoted to this problem. Benefiting from 36 years' practical experience, a thousand nurseries under the society's sponsorship have been modernly equipped and staffed, and ninety per cent of them are approved training centers. They serve a twofold purpose: to take proper care of the children, feed, occupy and teach them; also to train girls in mothercraft. Working with small children appeals to many girls of school-leaving age and it prepares them for a career instead of entering a blind-alley occupation. At the end of her training a girl may sit for the Nursery Nurses' Diploma which qualifies the holder to take up training in all branches of nursing, in social welfare, or nursery teaching. At the same time it also gives a girl a working knowledge of homemaking, mothercraft, and citizenship.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Ballet History in Paint

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A large show of ballet pictures, accompanying the spring season of ballet performances at the Metropolitan Opera House and the City Center, and entitled "Five Centuries of Ballet," is being presented at the Wildenstein gallery for the benefit of the French Hospital here.

The show is pleasant to see, being picturesque and full of charm. Also it affords a valuable resume of ballet from 1575 to 1944. A large number of the exhibits have been lent by George Chaffee from his notable ballet collection, and he and Georges de Batz of the Wildenstein firm have collaborated on a detailed, informative catalogue.

* * *

Ballet as thus presented, represents a historical pageant of documentary and artistic material, invaluable to a complete study of the subject. Not a little of it is unimportant artistically speaking, but virtually everything plays a distinct part in the complex fabric of ballet's development. A visit to the exhibition, which runs to nearly three hundred exhibits, offers more at a single visit than hours of rummaging through ponderous tomes.

At "Five Centuries of Ballet" one can see the ballet flourishing hand in hand with court pageantry in the France of Louis XIV, and manifesting vitality through subsequent periods in France and Italy and other countries. In the nineteenth century ballet blossoms luxuriously, bringing forth the Romantic ballet and the earliest of the great modern performers, Taglioni, Elssler and others.

Finally, with "the new era" is exposed the Russian Ballet of Pavlova, Nijinsky and Bakst, together with a brief section on contemporary ballet.

"La Ronde des Chasseresses" by Primaticcio, described as a late sixteenth-century court ballet scene, is one of the first formal interpretations of ballet subject. Following which there are Watteau's "Fêtes au Dieu Pan," typifying a contemporary scene from a ballet-divertissement in which nymphs, satyrs, shepherds and other characters were introduced, and an elegant Lancret, "Les Indes Galantes," a positive ballet piece with a portrait of Mlle. Camargo. Of particular esthetic interest also are several portraits, including a delightful study of Camargo by Lancret and "La Guimard" by Fragonard.

* * *

Seventeen of Degas' pastels and oils of ballet subjects, dispersed among other paintings in the main gallery, afford the greatest individual triumph for a single interpreter of the ballet theme. This beautiful group, by one of the greatest masters of dance interpretation, includes not only individual figures but compositions of remarkable design and color.

By cutting down on the modern ballet, after 1900, and the contemporary ballet, the sponsors have given concentration to the historical aspect of ballet. Little attempt was made to illustrate the vital role artists are playing today in the designing of current ballet productions. There are, however, the costume designs of Bakst, and several stage designs by Benois for the Ballet Russe.

Richard Tucker

Serge Koussevitzky

Twenty Years of Koussevitzky

By L. A. Sloper

With the final concerts this week of the sixty-third season, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky rounds out 20 years of continuous service as director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Next fall he will begin a new season, for which he already has ambitious plans.

The season now closing has held an interest not merely sentimental. It has been stimulating enough to be counted a good year if there had been no anniversary to celebrate. The conductor's powers seem not only undiminished but enlarged. His artistic curiosity seems to have increased. The programs have included more novelties than usual, and a fair proportion of them have made a good impression.

* * *

The conductor has grown with the orchestra. After two decades he displays the same energy, the same vividness of imagination, catholicity of taste and passion for perfection; and he has curbed his native tendency to exaggeration. He still is essentially dramatic in his interpretations, but nowadays he seldom slips over into the theatrical. He likes sharp contrasts of tempo and dynamics, but he is less given to distortion than he once was. His excesses are the consequence of his enthusiasm.

As a program maker Dr. Koussevitzky has always excelled. He devotes himself to all schools, classic, romantic, impressionist, modernist. He has fewer blind spots than most conductors, and his are minor ones. He does not find the music of Vaughan Williams, for example, congenial, and he is not fond of most of the other modern Englishmen. This is not surprising; the Russian temperament is as far as the Irish from the English, and perhaps only an Anglo-Russian like Albert Coates can reconcile them.

But Dr. Koussevitzky plays Bach and Tchaikovsky, Corelli and Mendelssohn, Haydn and Debussy, Beethoven and Stravinsky, Brahms and Honegger, Sibelius and Shostakovitch, Strauss and Hindemith, Ravel and Mahler—each as if this were the composer he really loved. It is true that he is inclined to treat some eighteenth-century music as if it had been written by Tchaikovsky, but that is a result of his temperament and not of wilfulness.

* * *

He has been exceptionally receptive to American music. Harris, Copland, Barber, Schuman, Piston, Hanson, Berezowsky are a few of the younger men who are indebted to him. Nor has he neglected such representatives of the older generation as Chadwick, Foote, Converse, Loeffler, Hill.

Even in wartime, the conductor has held the orchestra to the highest standards. The loss in personnel has been small so far, and the unionization of the orchestra appears to have had no bad effects on discipline or performance. There has been talk of filling the few vacant desks with women players next year. This would be a departure. There have been several women second harpists at various times, but no other women players.

* * *

During the past season 13 works, by 11 composers, have had their first concert performances by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thirteen more have been performed for the first time "at these concerts." The most notable of these novelties have been Barber's Second Symphony, Piston's Prelude and Allegro for Organ and Strings and his Second Symphony, Schuman's Symphony for Strings, Bernstein's Symphony "Jeremiah," and Shostakovitch's Eighth.

The final program of the season comprised Brahms' Fourth Symphony and Beethoven's Fifth. The Largo from Vivaldi's Orchestral Concerto in D minor was played also, in memory of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston.

Dr. Koussevitzky was greeted on his entrance by a standing and applauding audience and orchestra, and there was an ovation at the conclusion of each of the familiar symphonies.

The Case of Offenbach

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Another Offenbach revival—the New Opera Company's highly decorative and very well sung version of what was once "La Belle Hélène"—has served to give point to the peculiar case of the genius of opéra-bouffe who, in his time, had all the world by the ears.

In this country, at least, no one of his 90-odd operettas is ever given today with the music he wrote for it. But no one thinks of altering Gilbert and Sullivan in similar fashion; and when Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus" or "Zigeunerbaron" has an occasional new day, though the title may be changed and there may be strenuous efforts to modernize the book, no one expects to hear parts of "Cagliostro," "Der Lustige Krieg," "Eine Nacht in Venedig" and "Das Spitzentuch der Königen."

Yet not only in his heyday but in our later era, as well, there have been plenty to contend that Jacques Offenbach was the greatest composer of the entertainment world, whom Sir Arthur Sullivan never approached as a creative artist and beside whom the Austrian Strauss was lacking in wit, elegance, vivacity and versatility.

Offenbach was much more prolific than either Sullivan or Strauss. With many more operettas to his credit than their combined output, he lived in the theater far more than they did, and he was regarded as the expert among experts in the writing of scores that would combine the frivolous, the humorous, the topical, the sentimental and the musicianly in the most brilliant operetta fashion.

* * *

Why, then, is there no place for his scores, as they were composed, in our world of light musical shows today? Why, when we expect to have "Patience," "The Gondoliers," "Mikado," "Pirates of Penzance" and the other Sullivan works virtually as written; when "Fledermaus" (even as adapted in the current "Rosalinda" by the same clever Korngold who has evolved the new "Helen Goes to Troy") continues with only some curtailments and perhaps an added waltz or two; and when Lehár's "Merry Widow" and Oscar Straus' "Chocolate Soldier" return again and again with only the crossing of a few "t's" and the dotting of some "i's."

This is not primarily something of the present-day suitability of the librettos. They may retain the same essential stories and situations—as is the case with "Helen Goes to Troy"—and their new gags may depart as radically from the original texts as the re-writers please. Similar liberties have been taken with the text of "Die Fledermaus" in retouched dialogue that does duty in "Rosalinda." But the addition of the "Tales of Vienna" Waltz in its specially constructed prologue is illustrative of quite a different procedure than that which obtained in "Helen Goes to Troy" and the earlier "La Vie Parisienne," not to mention the various recent ballets founded on Offenbach operettas.

* * *

In the New Opera Company's entertaining performances of "La Vie Parisienne" a season or two ago there was a grand parade of what were once the "hits" of perhaps a dozen Offenbach scores. Music from the original "Vie Parisienne" was as likely to be found in the "Bluebeard" ballet, or the danced "Helen of Troy," and more particularly in "Gaîté Parisienne," though each of these ballets was quite as much a musical congeries as was the operetta. "Helen Goes to Troy" has music from "La Périchole," "Geneviève," "Le Docteur Ox," "Roi Carotte," "Robinson Crusoe," and, in the instance of the Barcarolle, "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," though that hardy perennial was first of all in the ill-starred "Rheinnixen."

If Offenbach was superior to his rivals as a composer of operetta music, why must a half dozen to a dozen scores be ransacked to make one work acceptable in the theater of today? The answer would seem to be that he wrote much more that was inconsequential and ephemeral, along with his more striking melodies, than either Sullivan or Strauss.

Still, this lover of good light music wonders whether "La Belle Hélène" or "La Vie Parisienne" or "Bluebeard," or any one of a half-dozen others, might not fare better, musically, in its original form than it does as a medley of hits from a miscellaney of Offenbach scores. When everything is a high spot, nothing may seem very high. Each song hit is nullified by the abundance of its kind with which it is surrounded. There remains much music, but no score.

New Musical Comedy Stars

By Harold Hobson

London

The other afternoon, turning over a heap of cuttings books, bound volumes of old magazines, ancient newspapers, and various impedimenta that have long cumbered undisturbed a corner of my study, I came on 25 closely filled notebooks. Having nothing better to do, I glanced at a page here and there, meeting the names of Frederick the Great, Bracton, Charlemagne, Ricardo, Grossetete, and scores of others, distilled out of the hundreds of volumes I read, or at least looked into, during my undergraduate days.

Now and again a word, a phrase, a quotation, or a name stirred an echo, a memory: I heard the crack of Roland's horn at Roncesvalles, and caught a glimpse of Benjamin Franklin writing "Poor Richard's Almanac"; but in the main the matters mentioned in these notebooks were, as far as I was concerned, as though they had never been; they had slipped out of my mind entirely. What I remembered of my university days much more vividly than anything I wrote down on paper was that they gave me a deep acquaintance with musical comedy.

* * *

On the Friday of the second week of my first Oxford term I went to the first musical comedy I ever saw: it was a revival of "The Merry Widow," at the old theater near the George restaurant that has since been pulled down: six or seven days later Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge came in a revue, "By the Way": I can still see Mr. Hulbert stroll on the stage, and greet the audience with the words, "Hallo, Oxford," in a casual Cambridge drawl: and thereafter, I added the West End of London to the places in which I pursued my researches into the nature and functions of musical comedy.

I saw many excellent and amusing shows: Jessie Matthews in "One Dam Thing After Another"; Binnie Hale in "Sunny"; there was Evelyn Laye in "Princess Charming," which I missed; and Dorothy Dickson in "Tip-Toes."

Now I am not rummaging amongst my recollections of 20 years ago merely to revive pleasant memories. I wish to establish a point, and the point is this. The musical comedy stars, then at the beginning of their careers, whom I enjoyed watching were Binnie Hale, Jessie Matthews, Dorothy Dickson, Evelyn Laye, and Cicely Courtneidge. They are still the musical comedy stars whom I most enjoy watching today. Since I came to London 13 years ago no one has been discovered who can, in my opinion, supplant or succeed them. There has been, in fact, an almost complete drying up of the sources of fresh musical comedy talent.

* * *

Therefore one welcomes the more warmly for its rareness such signs of its emergence as may from time to time appear: in Patricia Burke, for example, who has carried "The Lisbon Story" to great success at the Hippodrome: and in Jenny Dean, who will not, I think, for all her charm and skill and sense of the stage, be able to do the same for "The Gay Follies," a pierrot show that has just been put on at the Cambridge Theater.

It is an unambitious entertainment, a few songs, a few jokes, a few sketches, and a burlesque of the sword and cloak romance. The songs lack melody, the jokes have no point, the sketches ramble, and the burlesque is unbelievably stupid. Miss Dean could hardly have had a worse setting. Yet I watched every movement of hers with extreme delight. One has merely to see her sitting on her pierrot's stool while her companions are singing or dancing to recognize that here is someone who, by her mere presence on it, makes the stage come alive. Her air of expectancy, her eager half-smile illuminate the theater.

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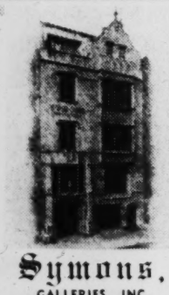

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SUPERB SINGING COMPANY OF 100!
Evenings: $3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20. Mats.: $3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20 (Tax Inc.)
COLONIAL—BEG. MON., MAY 8—SEATS NOW
JOHN GOLDEN Laugh-Spree
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Evenings $2.40, $1.80, $1.20, 90c
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THESE PRICES INCLUDE TAX
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With the Uproarious John Golden Cast

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE MATS. WED., SAT., SUN.—TWICE TODAY 2:30 8:30
LAST WEEK
14 MORE PERFORMANCES
ENGAGEMENT ENDS SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 1
THE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA CO.
TOM'W AFTERNOON AND EVENING—"THE MIKADO"
Mon. and Tues., "THE GONDOLIERS"; Wed. (Mat. and Eve.) and Thurs. and Sat. Eves., "THE MIKADO"; Fri. Eve. and Sat. Mat., "IOLANTHE," and Sun., May 7 (Mat. and Eve.), "RUDDIGORE"
EVES. 60c to $2. WED. MAT. 60c to $1.80, SAT. AND SUN. MATS. 60c to $2.40 (Inc. Tax)
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A New Musical with a large Broadway Cast
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KATHARINE CORNELL
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LOVERS AND FRIENDS
DODIE SMITH'S Modern Comedy
with HENRY DANIELL
ARTHUR MARGETSON · CAROL GOODNER · ANNE BURR
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Settings and Costumes by MOTLEY
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EXTRA MATINEE — TUESDAY, MAY 2nd
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PLYMOUTH—2 WEEKS ONLY BEG. MON., MAY 8
MILTON BERLE and ANDREW BILLINGS present
Same Time Next Week
A New Comedy by SEARLE KRAMER
with PAUL and GRACE HARTMAN
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AND A DISTINGUISHED CAST OF 25
Staged by FRANKLIN HELLER
Setting by Frederick Fox
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BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR THEATRE—BEG. FRI. EVE., MAY 12
ANDREW BILLINGS and JOSEPH DICKS in association with DAVID SHAY present
CAREER ANGEL
A New Play by GERARD M. MURRAY
with GLENN ANDERS · WHITFORD KANE
DONALD FOSTER · RONALD TELFER
MASON ADAMS · NORMAN PORTER
and a distinguished cast of 15
Staged by DON APPELL · Setting by Carl Kent
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NOW! Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.
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in "RATIONING"
MARJORIE MAIN
The Freshest Musical Ever Filmed!
Nelson EDDY · Charles COBURN · Constance DOWLING
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3rd BIG WEEK
DANNY KAYE
DINAH SHORE
UP IN ARMS
In TECHNICOLOR
Co-hit "PASSPORT TO DESTINY"

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SPENCER TRACY · IRENE DUNNE
A GUY NAMED JOE
THE MEMPHIS BELLE

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey Bogart
'PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE'
Plus "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid"

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UPTOWN Hunt. and Mass. Ave. Very Popular Prices
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"DESERT SONG"
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CANADIANS AT WAR
Puppetoon—Popular Science
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THE NEGRO SOLDIER
BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACONSFIELD
OLIVIA deHAVILLAND · CHARLES COBURN
and CHANCE of a LIFETIME
Princess O'ROURKE

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

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SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
OPENING NIGHT
of the 59th Season
TUES., MAY 2, at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets NOW at Box Office
Tickets .35, .60, $1.00, $1.50 Tax Inc.

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
CLOSING CONCERT TONIGHT 8:30
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
TOMORROW at 4:30 and 8:00
BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR
WITH CHORUS AND SOLOISTS

HELEN LANIER
Mezzo-Soprano
JORDAN HALL
Sunday, April 30, at 3 p. m.
Auspices
Massachusetts Women's Hospital
Tickets, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20; tax included

ALLSTON, MASS.
CAPITOL 1:45 AND 8:00 LATE NEWS
DENNIS MORGAN
"DESERT SONG"
IN COLOR
"THE MEMPHIS BELLE"

BROOKLINE, MASS.
COOLIDGE CORNER · BROOKLINE VILLAGE
Anna Sten, Kent Smith
"Three Russian Girls"
ALSO MAE WEST in "The Heat's On"
B. Hutton-Ed. Bracken
"MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK"
Jane Withers
"My Best Girl"
Coolidge Only—Extra—"THE MEMPHIS BELLE"

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:30 Eve. 7:45
Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern
"CRY HAVOC"
James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay
"FRISCO KID"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
The Desert Song
THE MEMPHIS BELLE
Starting Sunday
"COVER GIRL" — "UNCENSORED"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

The Dramatic Thunderbolt
"DECISION"
RAYMOND GREENLEAF · GWEN ANDERSON · JOHN BE SHAY
AMBASSADOR Th. 49th W. of Bway. Cl. 7-0760
Evgs., incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sunday.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN · OSCAR KARLWEIS · ANNABELLA
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th, West of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Sts. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. West of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO
EDITH KING — JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., West 44th. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp
Cl. 6-5990. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

"A definite hit . . . gay, glib, daffy—enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
EVGS. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:40

"The Funniest Woman in the World!"
ZASU PITTS in RAMSHACKLE INN
"A humdinger of a play as utterly delightful as 'Arsenic and Old Lace'"—Rascoe, World-Tel.
ROYALE Thea., 45th West of B'way. Cl. 5-5760
Evgs. Incl. Sunday 8:40 Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:40

EDMUND GWENN in W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S SHEPPEY with BARBARA EVEREST
Staged by CEDRIC HARDWICKE
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

LAST WEEK
JAN KIEPURA
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 St. Cl. 6-0730
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HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
Lillian Hellman's New Play
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER · DENNIS KING · DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Evgs. 8:40, $1.20 to $4.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
FULTON, 46th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6380

2nd YEAR "Human and convincing—very big and important."—News
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
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BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
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LAST 4 WEEKS Positively Ends Mon. May 29th
THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY by MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Sharp
PERF. NIGHTLY incl. SUN. (No Perf. Mon.)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
44TH ST. THEA., West of B'way. LA. 4-4337

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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50th St. and 6th Ave.
RITA HAYWORTH · GENE KELLY
"COVER GIRL"
in Technicolor · A Columbia Picture
Music by Jerome Kern · Lyrics by Ira Gershwin
Gala Stage Show · Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Joel McCREA · Maureen O'HARA · Linda DARNELL
"BUFFALO BILL"
IN TECHNICOLOR
PLUS ON STAGE—PAUL WHITEMAN and Orch.
VICTOR BORGE · JOAN EDWARDS
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Imperial Theatre
'PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE'
with
Humphrey Bogart, Claude Rains
Michele Morgan
Sun.-Wed.—April 30-May 3

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Gaining Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a glorious day it was for the man who was born a cripple when he spoke to Peter and John as they were going into the temple. Each day he had been brought to the gate Beautiful and left there to beg. Until the arrival of Peter and John, that particular day, no doubt, seemed to him just like the other days when he sat there asking alms of those who entered the temple; but what a different kind of day the Christ-power made it for him.

He undoubtedly saw Peter and John in the same light that he saw others who went into the temple to worship—as those who might be led by sympathy to contribute to his support. But this time he received an unusual answer in reply to his petition for money. "Silver and gold have I none," said Peter; "but such as I have give I thee" (Acts 3:6).

Perhaps the man felt disappointed upon hearing that they had no silver or gold, and then hopeful when Peter said he would give him what he had. But when he heard those wonderful words, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk," a joy such as he had never known must have been his. Never to have walked—always to have been dependent upon others—and then to hear that liberating command, given so authoritatively, to arise and walk! The true concept of man as the image and likeness of God must have found welcome and receptivity in the beggar's thought, for "immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength. And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God" (Acts 3:7, 8). What a gift to receive! And what a gift to bestow!

* * *

How were Peter and John able to bestow such a Christly gift? Their beloved Master by word and example had taught them the truth that God is Spirit. Daily he tried to turn the thoughts of his disciples away from the imperfect material universe to God's universe, and endeavored to lift their thought to behold the beauty and goodness of God's creation. This true understanding of God and His perfect universe acts as law to annul the supposition that an evil intelligence or law exists which can cause sin, sickness, and death. The true understanding of God which the Master imparted was the power that enabled Peter and John to bestow the gift of health and activity upon the man at the gate of the temple.

Could anyone desire greater power than this? Could money or any other material thing enable one to bestow such a gift? The answer to these questions should cause us to endeavor to rise above the belief that the material universe and mortal man constitute reality, to find the true idea of man as glorious and free, the radiant reflection of perfect Life. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 469): "The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality." She adds, "We bury the sense of infinitude, when we admit that, although God is infinite, evil has a place in this infinity, for evil can have no place, where all space is filled with God."

Let us seek to gain the spiritual understanding that will enable us to express the Christ-power and so bestow upon our fellow man this gift of gifts, the proof that God is good and capable only of goodness, lifting their burdens of sin, sickness, and lack. Discerning this true idea of man, and thinking and living in accordance with the fact that this real man is the manifestation of divine Love, we can prove this statement on page 495 of Science and Health to be true: "God will heal the sick through man, whenever man is governed by God. Truth casts out error now as surely as it did nineteen centuries ago."

* * *

Men strive for material power because they believe that it is true power and confers the ability to accomplish something, and that through what it brings they will gain peace and happiness. This is not true, however, for peace and happiness can be found only by understanding and living the teachings of Christ Jesus.

The only real power is spiritual power. The Truth, as understood by the pure thought of Christ Jesus, fed a multitude in a desert place. Material wealth could not have accomplished that wonder. It has been found again and again that material riches can never confer those things which all desire—health, peace, and happiness. The true understanding of God and man can and does bring them into our lives. Let us seek this understanding, this true enrichment. It is within the reach of all. With gratitude let us recognize the significance of Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

By Courtesy of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE OLD FIREPLACE": *A Painting by Walter Gay*

WALTER GAY was a native of Massachusetts, who studied and lived much in Paris. During his career as a painter, he made many portrayals of interiors. So aptly did he record the discerningly-chosen themes that his pictures were in demand. So it happened that he was a recipient of medals and honors; many museums, both European and American, acquired his canvases.

In "The Old Fireplace," the painter has represented a beautiful French mantel. He described the room's paneling and woodcarving, its marble work, the chair, porcelains, and clock with the enthusiasm which a collector or connoisseur might feel.

Just a Festival of Spring

THE KITCHEN, this morning, looks less than ever like those in the advertisements. When one lays a pair of new little Rock Alpine kids on the old braided rug before the open oven door, the room becomes remindful of the farm kitchens of all time; and when the mother goat, herself, comes nonchalantly in from the back shed, stepping daintily over the wide floor-boards, to stand quietly nuzzling through the swaddling clouts, modern gadgetry vanishes.

Trinket hadn't been invited in, to be sure; but, then, the occasion was, admittedly, somewhat special. And it was only natural that maternal solicitude should prompt her to see to it personally that there was nothing slipshod about our methods of identification. She needed to make it clear, too, that all this excited laying about me with warm cloths was not intelligently directed effort. With the sure competence of a home-demonstration agent, she set about showing that one had only to seek out the moist places; and then, grasping the kid's hair firmly between the teeth, give it a vigorous tug, breathing warmth on it the while. Now if I, too, would just get down on all fours, and brush my cheek gently along that finished spot—I did so, and there I stayed, to prolong the obeisance.

* * *

The lesson finished, I bundled them into my lap. Outside, a "line" storm was hanging icicles again along the twigs of the ancient maple; but here in the kitchen the birch stove-wood was glowing hot, setting reflected fires in the copper on the wall, so it seemed fitting to rest a bit, cozily. With my feet on the hearth, and Trinket's long beard swathing the arm of the rocker, we joined with pride and joy in a silent hosanna. Her kind and mine, down the centuries, had celebrated many times together just such a festival of spring.

The little doe was white, we found, with triangular patches of black panne velvet over each eye, and with slippers to match. We named her Columbine. Her brother was what the rose catalogues would describe as translucent gold overlaid with a glowing suffusion of honey, shading from a vivid tawny sheen to velvety lustrous copper. He was, in fact, a sandy-haired young fellow. We couldn't remember just how Pantaloon was dressed, but this one-tone outfit, we felt, would lend itself to any such supporting role.

* * *

Trinket spoke to her little troupers, then, in three syllables, a caressing cadence as old as Arcady. Did Pan have an exquisite tiny hoof like that, when he was a new-born faun? Their shapely small heads were turned away from each other like leaves from an invisible branch.

"This instinct for symmetry of posture is the goat's unique gift to the beauty of the world," I said.

Trinket only turned on me her perpetual look of pleased tranquil inquiry.

"Do tell, now," was all she seemed to say.

The little buck suddenly undertook a daring vault into space. It didn't work, somehow, and he relapsed as suddenly into drowsiness.

"And caprice, Trinket," I went on. "The very word capricious is derived from caper, the Latin word for goat."

But Trinket wasn't following this. She had lifted her nose to smelling height, and was now sighting the panful of carrots there in the sink, ready to be washed and sliced and salted for Rag-Tag and Bob-Tail. She banked her left ear pointedly in that direction.

"You *had* warm gruel," I said.

She banked the right ear.

So we laid the kids in the sweet hay in the clothes-basket, there where it was warm, and tucked the old brown woolen Peck and Peck jacket with the henna lapels snugly about them. It became Pantaloon no end. The makers would no doubt be deeply chagrined should they learn to what base uses their garment had come—or say, rather, uses which, with the lack of discernment peculiar to the urban, they would erroneously consider base!

* * *

But engrossing though they be, these two exciting little incidents of the morning, we must be about prosaic things now, Trinket and I—put another chore behind us, as country-folk must. So I sliced, she crunched. I sliced, she crunched, ad—what might turn out to be—infinitum, give us time.

"Crisp and sweet as can be, aren't they?"

"Yes," I told her, "these Danvers Half Long, they certainly keep well. We'll make a note of that."

HELEN LOOMIS JAMES

The Ducks on Vernon River

The rolling furrows of the water
reach up and catch at the feet of the flyers
that skim them. They will not be satisfied
until all the field of water
is blossoming with the dark growth of birds.

D. S.

A Collector Buys a Picture

M. DENYS COCHIN was the type of the genuine *amateur* who buys pictures with no thought of the profit to be made on them. In other words, he bought for pleasure. It was an expensive pleasure, for no sooner had he bought a picture than another would tempt him, and then there would be an exchange, with adequate compensation—adequate, that is, for the dealer. . . .

I had a painting of Cézanne's to sell on commission — an *Intérieur* — for a private owner, anxious to sell, but unable to make up his mind as to the price. M. Denys Cochin admired the picture each time he came to the shop.

"Promise me," he said repeatedly, "to let me know directly your *amateur* comes to a decision."

At last I was able to report:

"My client wants an offer made him. He is coming to me tomorrow."

"I'll give so much. I was going away for a couple of days, but I'll put off my journey."

Two days later, as soon as the shop was open, M. Cochin turned up.

"What about the picture?"

"It is yours."

"Let's take it around to my place at once!"

We got into his carriage.

All at once he said to me:

"It's a fine picture, isn't it?"

I fancied I saw a shadow pass over his face. The nearer we drew to his house, the more thoughtful he appeared, and he kept repeating:

"It really *is* a fine picture."

In his drawing-room we tried the picture first on one wall and then on another:

"It's certainly a fine picture," he said again; "but just look! It doesn't go with anything here, neither my Delacroix nor my Courbet, and as for the Manets. . . . You can see for yourself. . . . Really, I don't see where I can put it. What a pity!"

"That's all right," I said; "I'll take it back."

And I packed up my Cézanne. . . .

By and by, towards lunch-time, M. Denys Cochin came in with a picture under his arm.

"I couldn't resist the temptation," he said. "Isn't it a lovely thing?"

I agreed with enthusiasm. It was a delicious Renoir.

"I'm not going home," continued M. Cochin. "My wife is in the country. Let's go and have lunch together.

On our way to the restaurant he repeated:

"I'm very pleased, Vollard. This Renoir delights me more every minute. It's a bore—I'd have loved to spend the afternoon at home with my pictures, but I've got to go to the Chamber of Deputies. Ribot made us promise to be there. He's got a question to put." . . .

During lunch M. Cochin cast a glance from time to time at his purchase, which he had placed opposite him on a chair.

"It's a fine piece of work, isn't it?" he asked me suddenly, in a voice that I thought had a tinge of anxiety in it.

I assured him it combined force and grace to an unusual degree.

On leaving M. Cochin, I went back to my shop. Two hours later he turned up again with what looked to me like a picture under his arm. I was not mistaken.

"I just ran home for a moment," he explained. "Would you believe it? The Renoir wouldn't do either. It held its own all right, but the pictures alongside, no! So, as I had seen a little Delacroix, a few days ago, in the rue de Sèze. . . . Fortunately it wasn't sold. How do you like it?"

"A jewel!"

"Isn't it? But I must be off. I ought to be at the Chamber by now. I promised Ribot." . . .

None the less, before the day was out I was to see M. Cochin once again, laden as before with a picture.

"You see, Vollard," he explained, showing me a little Manet. "After I left you I saw this little marvel at Durand's. I couldn't resist it. And they let me have it for my Delacroix. . . . And yet I was awfully taken with that, too!"

He stood a moment contemplating the Manet:

"You'll think me absurdly changeable, Vollard, but now I think of it, I'm not sure I don't rather regret the Delacroix."

He looked at his watch:

"Durand-Ruel is still open. . . . I'll go and look at the picture again."

"Were you pleased with M. Ribot's speech?" I asked.

"Good Lord! Ribot! I'd clean forgotten him. . . . Between you and me, you know, I knew every word he was going to say beforehand. Greatly applauded, of course. As for having the slightest influence on anybody in the Chamber! But you must let me go, or I shall miss my Delacroix." — From "Recollections of a Picture Dealer," by AMBROISE VOLLARD. Translated from the French by VIOLET M. MACDONALD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Förvärvandet av makt

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

VILKEN härlig dag det var för den mannen, som var lam från födseln, när han talade med Petrus och Johannes, då de gingo in i templet. Dagligen hade han blivit förd till Sköna porten och lämnats kvar där för att tigga. Till dess Petrus och Johannes kommo, hade förmodligen den särskilda dagen tyckts honom alldeles lik andra dagar, då han suttit där och bett om allmosor av dem som gingo in i templet; men huru olik gjorde icke Kristus-makten den dagen för honom.

Otvivelaktigt såg han Petrus och Johannes med samma ögon som han såg andra, som gingo in i templet för att tillbedja—såsom personer, vilka kunde förmås att av medlidande bidraga till hans uppehälle. Men denna gång fick han ett ovanligt svar på sin bön om pengar: "Silver och guld har jag icke", sade Petrus; "men vad jag har, det giver jag dig" (Apg. 3:6).

Måhända kände mannen det som en missräkning, när han hörde, att de icke hade silver eller guld, och därpå hoppfull, när Petrus sade, att de skulle giva honom vad de hade. Men när han hörde dessa underbara ord: "I Jesu Kristi, nasaréens namn: stå upp och gå", måste han ha erfarit en glädje, sådan som han aldrig förr hade känt. Att aldrig ha kunnat gå—alltid ha varit beroende av andra—och så få höra denna befriande befallning, given med sådan myndighet, att stå upp och gå! Den sanna uppfattningen av människan såsom Guds avbild och likhet måste ha blivit välkomnad och rätt mottagen i tiggarens tanke, ty "strax fingo hans fötter och fotleder styrka, och han sprang upp och stod upprätt och begynte gå och följde dem in i helgedomen, alltjämt gående och springande, under det att han lovade Gud" (Apg. 3:7, 8). Vilken gåva att få taga emot! Och vilken gåva att kunna skänka!

* * *

Hur kom det sig, att Petrus och Johannes voro i stånd att förlåna en dylik Kristus-lik gåva? Genom ord och exempel hade deras älskade Mästare lärt dem den sanningen, att Gud är Ande. Dagligen sökte han vända lärjungarnas tankar bort från det ofullkomliga materiella världsalltet till Guds universum och sökte höja deras tankar till att varsebliva skönheten och godheten av Guds skapelse. Denna rätta förståelse av Gud och Hans fullkomliga universum verkar såsom en lag för att tillintetgöra det antagandet, att en ond intelligens eller lag existerar, som kan orsaka synd, sjukdom och död. Den sanna förståelse av Gud, vilken Mästaren delgav, var den makt, som satte Petrus och Johannes i stånd att giva hälsans och rörelseförmågans gåva till mannen vid tempelporten.

Skulle någon kunna önska sig en större makt än denna? Skulle pengar eller något annat materiellt kunna giva en förmåga att bestå dylika skänker? Svaret på dessa frågor borde förmå oss att söka höja oss över föreställningen, att det materiella världsalltet och den dödliga människan utgöra verkligheten, för att finna den sanna idén om människan såsom härlig och fri, den strålande återspeglingen av fullkomligt Liv. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy (s. 469): "Det som utplånar villfarelsen, är den stora sanningen, att Gud, det goda, är den *enda* Hågen, och att den oändliga Hågens bedrägliga motsats—kallad *djävulen* eller det onda—icke är Håg, icke är Sanning utan villfarelse, utan vare sig intelligens eller verklighet." Hon tillägger: "Vi bortskymma förnimmelsen av oändlighet, när vi medgiva att, ehuru Gud är oändlig, det onda har en plats i denna oändlighet, ty det onda kan icke ha någon plats, där allt rum är fyllt av Gud."

Låt oss söka vinna den andliga förståelse, som kan giva oss förmåga att uttrycka Kristus-makten och sålunda skänka våra medmänniskor denna den främsta av alla gåvor, nämligen beviset på att Gud är god och endast i stånd till godhet, och därigenom lyfta av syndens, sjukdomens och bristens bördor. I det vi urskilja denna sanna idé om människan samt tänka och leva i överensstämmelse med det faktum, att denna verkliga människa är manifestationen av gudomlig Kärlek, kunna vi bevisa, att uttalandet på s. 495 av *Science and Health* är sant: "Gud skall hela de sjuka genom människan, närhelst människan styres av Gud. Sanningen utdriver villfarelsen nu lika visst som den gjorde för nitton århundraden sedan."

* * *

Människor eftersträva materiell makt, emedan de tro, att den är verklig makt och förlänar förmåga att utföra någonting, samt att den skall medföra något, varigenom de kunna vinna frid och lycka. Detta är emellertid icke sant, ty frid och lycka kunna endast vinnas genom att förstå och leva Kristi Jesu lära.

Den enda verkliga makten är andlig makt. Sanningen, som var förstådd av Kristi Jesu rena tanke, bespisade en folkskara i en öken. Materiell rikedom kunde icke ha åstadkommit detta under. Om och om igen har det befunnits, att materiella rikedomar aldrig kunna skänka dettå, som alla önska sig—hälsa, frid och lycka. Den sanna förståelsen av Gud och människan kan låta oss erfara dem i vårt liv, och gör detta. Låt oss söka denna förståelse, som i sanning gör oss rikare. Den är inom räckhåll för alla. Låt oss med tacksamhet erkänna innebörden av Mrs. Eddys ord (*ibid.*, s. 174): "Sanningen är uppenbarad. Den behöver endast praktiseras."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Single-handed

"Spring has been late in coming," Cyrus said.
"The trees are still like smoke upon the hills,
and where October sumac burned its red,
tapering flare, although the freshet spills
into the winding stream, few leaves are
green.
It is the latest spring I've ever seen."

"Last year," he mused, "son Amos planted
grain
and corn, harrowed the soil, and there was
yield
under the generous giving of the rain;
and ripened crops grew heavy in the field.
"The spring is late," said Cyrus. "Seeds are
sown
more sparsely when a man is left alone."

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

There Is Something Special About Wessex

IN ONE OF Mr. Hardy's own illustrations to his "Wessex Poems," we see a Roman high road crossing a steep ridge of down, which rapidly falls into low-lying fields, and beyond them stretches the thin horizon of the sea, just broken by the cliffs of Portland. In the middle of the road, looking towards the sea, stands a lonely sentry, dressed in the uniform of Napoleon's time, and some miles away in front of him you can make out the little Georgian town of Weymouth.

The scene is very characteristic of the great author's work—the Roman road, the wide view, the distant sea, the little town, and the lonely figure standing between earth and sky. The Romans drove that road across the ridge of down already marked by the graves of an earlier savage race, and to the right of where that little sentry stands they built their camp among vast earthworks of warriors who have not left a name. It was this very point in the road that the mixed levies had reached when the news of Buonaparte's landing was contradicted, as is told in "The Trumpet-Major." And from that high ridge you may now look round upon a wide and beautiful country which one man's brain has inspired with a life more genuine than its own.

Extended among the fields, or folded in woods and little valleys, there they all lie, the scenes of those delicate and human lives—the town of Casterbridge, the villages of Weatherbury, Mellstock, and Wellbridge, and behind them, like the edge of a dark and tossing sea, rise the sand-hills and fir woods of Egdon Heath. Or, if we look towards the sun, at our feet is the genteel watering-place of Budmouth, and tied to it by the narrow Chesil Beach stands the old and quarried Isle of Slingers. It hardly matters whether we call these places Dorchester, Puddletown, Stinsford, Weymouth, and Portland, or by the author's names. . . .

The mere identification of places does not much matter. The books would have exactly the same value if there were no such places at all. But of no other part of England could Mr. Hardy have written as he has written of Wessex. I believe he thinks the general type of the English people, especially of the girls, is becoming more and more like his characters. I think so, too, and am heartily glad of it. That class which he most describes—an independent, lower-middle class, not fully educated, not quite exact in its grammar, but brought into touch with the realities of working life on the one side and with intellectual things on the other—that class in England is certainly gaining in humanity, in refinement, and in the subtleties of spirit and passion. But in Wessex people there is a further touch of something which you will not find, say, in Nottingham, or Northamptonshire. It is a sensitive and poetic quality, which the curious may trace to the absence of mines and factories, or to the larger survival here of the British spirit, protected by heaths and forests from the invasions of stolid Germanity all those centuries ago. I only know that among those West-country people Thomas Hardy himself was born and grew up, that a tablet in Dorchester Church celebrates the beneficence of a Thomas Hardy of Shakespeare's time, and that on a down west of Portland stands a monument to the Hardy of Nelson's "Victory."—From "Essays in Freedom and Rebellion," by HENRY W. NEVINSON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1944

Austrian Patriots Hold Revolt Fire Until Time to Strike Is Ripe

Stamp Out Junkers, G. I.'s in Italy Urge

When asked what should be done with the Germans after war, Yanks from Anzio beachhead say it's hard to look straight into future over sights of a gun, but that all must learn war doesn't pay.

What does the average American G. I. believe should be done with the enemies of the United Nations after the war?

To learn the answer, The Christian Science Monitor instructed its staff correspondents to put this vital question to representative men in the ranks in the major war theaters around the world.

The responses are presented in a series of brief articles, of which the following is the third.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

NAPLES, Italy, April 29—"You get a prejudiced view about what ought to happen to the Germans after the war if you look at them long enough over machine-gun or rifle sights, but I guess the most important thing is to prevent them from trying strong-arm stuff again. The Junkers who tell them it's a paying game have got to be stamped on good and hard. So have any guys of the same sort in the United States—and we've got some, too, like most other countries."

That was the answer of Sergeant A. K. Morgan of Meriden, Conn., a lumberman in California before the war. He was on a brief leave after the tough battle experience at the Anzio beachhead when I met him and asked, "What shall we do with the Germans after the war?"

He added, "The soldiers' job is to beat the Germans—it's up to the politicians to make sure they don't have to be beaten again."

'Don't Make Old Mistakes'

"That means they mustn't make any of the mistakes the politicians did after the First World War," broke in Staff Sergeant Clyde O'Grady of Tulsa, Okla., who was with Sergeant Morgan. He is in the United States Army Postal Service personnel, and had been attending to mail sorting and delivery under fire at Anzio.

He is a radio salesman in civilian life. "I'd say," he continued, that what we do to the Germans is less important than what we do with them. They mustn't be given a chance to nurse any grievance arising from peace treaties so they can make a national crusade for redressing it.

Great Wisdom Needed

"There's got to be the greatest wisdom in deciding what lines Germany must run on in the years following the war and the greatest firmness in compelling them to stay on them. We'll have to see they don't get away with any secret preparations for another fight or pull any bluffs the way they did before this war.

"But they must be allowed to go back to normal development for their own benefit and in order that their many good qualities be used for the general benefit of humanity. We'll have to watch what they do in their schools and keep a close eye on their government.

"Supervision must be not to serve any particular American or British interests but to serve the interests of peace — which are everybody's interests. I guess all the boys feel that way whether they put it that way or not."

Service for Navy Men

Official United States Coast Guard

Mothers' Group Serves Sons in Distant Ports

Upper: Coast Guard Day Room with murals and recreation. Lower left: Men at breakfast served by Navy Mothers at Army and Navy "Y" in Seattle, Wash. Lower right: Navy Mothers Hostess House. All Navy men are welcome.

Underground Specialists Being Trained for D-Day

Opposition groups ready to disrupt communications, block transportation, and attack Nazi key men; Widespread strikes based on economic claims to aid general revolt movement.

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Revolt instead of "passive waiting" for the hour of liberation was asked from the Austrians by the Moscow Radio. In a German-language radiocast, a speaker identified as Ernst Fischer, an Austrian, said that units of resistance were already existing in Austria, composed of deserters, workers, farmers, and foreign workers. "The time has come," he said, "to strengthen this movement. Don't wait longer for a so-called 'decisive' moment but help bring it about by deeds."

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 29—Will the Austrian people play the role of the Sleeping Beauty and wait until the Allies penetrate her thorn-protected castle and awaken her with an iron kiss?

The answer, according to Austrian circles in Switzerland living in close touch with the homeland is "no."

The Austrians hope to revolt when the time is ripe, but at this moment such a revolt would have no chance of success; it would be crushed easily by the still overwhelmingly strong Gestapo.

However, the Austrians claim that they are training the workers of Vienna and other cities for revolt. This work is being done by the cadre system. Small corps of specialists are being trained who at the assigned moment will know how to seize control.

Know What to Do

The specialists know what apparatus must be destroyed in the telephone exchanges in order to disrupt communications to block transports, and what leading Nazis to attack in order to disrupt administration.

The Underground work in Austria is financed by distributing "shares" in the War of Liberation consisting of simple numbers on paper by means of which contributors can later prove they aided the Underground movement. Austrian Underground workers do not draw on American financial power to finance their activities.

Opposition movements, the Christian Socialists and Communists, former bitter enemies, are now working together under the leadership of the Social Democrats. Practically every village priest is a contact man for the Christian Socialist Underground. Though unable to make open propaganda they do it secretly.

Communists Vociferous

In preparation for the revolt, the Communists seem to be the most vociferous group, but in actual influence and power stand third after the Social Democrats and Christian Socialists. Before the Nazis came, the Communists were a very small party, unable to muster more than 25,000 members, whereas the Social Democrats for a long time ruled Vienna so well that the workers were satisfied.

Just as there are illegal parties there are also illegal trade unions which theoretically are nonparty organizations but actually are under the Social Democrats' influence. The parties prepare ideals, principles, and publicity, and the trade unions are concerned with the material struggle of strikes.

The Austrian worker has had great experience in strikes. However, he refuses to use this weapon now on a large scale until the chance of success is better.

Strikes Planned

Before the big day of strikes and revolts, some smaller strikes can be organized on the pretense of economic claims to lower production and gain publicity, though they are actually political in nature. A recent dock-workers' strike in Vienna was of this type. The SS saw through the political nature of a larger strike in the industrial center of St. Poelten and suppressed it with great violence.

Partisans are expected to appear on the scene toward the end of the war as deserters from the army as toward the end of the last war when the Green Corps was formed. It is too early to talk of an Austrian partisan movement now. "Bandits" are mentioned by Minister Dr. Alfred Rosenberg in his Klagenfurt speech, are really Marshal Josip Broz "Tito" adherents from among native Slovenes and other Yugoslavs in Steiermark and Kaernten.

The Moscow declaration that Austria will not be able to avoid the responsibility for entering the war on the side of Axis powers caused quite a shock in Vienna oppositional workers circles, as they regard Vienna as the first victim of the Nazis and claim they were delivered over to Nazis by the weak policy of the Allies. Once under the Nazis, the Austrians could not prevent them from training the youth into good cannon fodder and chaining the rest of the country to the war machine.

Good Fighting Explained

The good fighting of the Austrians in the Nazi Army they try to explain by the German system of mingling the Austrians with German troops, putting the Austrians under the Germans.

The positive attitude of the Viennese toward the Jews is just as characteristic of the present mentality of the Viennese as the negative attitude toward the Germans. Only a few Jews are left but if no SS are present in trams, the Viennese will get up and give a Jew a seat and in stores often add an extra bit of fat to the meager ration allowed Jews.

Most Viennese now regret deeply the deportation of most of the 180,000 Jews who formerly made up about nine per cent of Vienna's population and would gladly take them back in exchange for the Nazis.

Not only do the city folk want to be rid of the Germans, but also the Alpine dwellers, who got new pipes for spreading manure and community mowing machines from an energetic Nazi agricultural policy. Alpine dwellers greet with the word "oeha" meaning Oestreicher, hauts es aussa—Austrians, throw them out.

U. S. Scores Pacific Victory In Control of Island Affairs

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, April 29—While military operations against the Japanese are progressing steadily in the Central Pacific, United States naval administrators controlling civilian affairs in liberated islands are carrying out their assignments with comparable success.

On a basis of the record to date as assembled at the naval civil affairs office at Pearl Harbor, the Navy appears to have demonstrated its ability to handle this phase of the campaign as effectively as the purely military actions.

Although conditions and peoples encountered elsewhere as the offensive moves westward may differ from those in the Marshalls and Gilberts, it is felt here that the expereince gained in those islands will be valuable later.

Natives Co-operative

The natives are co-operative and generally appreciative of the treatment they have been accorded by the Americans. This treatment differs radically from that to which the islanders were accustomed under the Japanese. Its Navy policy, for example, is to grant official recognition to and to co-operate with native leaders acknowledged by their people.

From the evidence available now, it is known that the Japanese frequently, if not usually, supplanted native chiefs as leaders with their own appointees, defying native leadership standards.

What embittered the Marshall Islanders against the Japanese more than anything else was conscription of both native men and women.

Young Natives Absent

As American occupation forces have moved into one island after another, they have noted the absence of almost all natives in the 14-to-40 age group. This deficiency in the native population was observed first on Majuro. It was assumed at that time that perhaps the Japanese had removed the natives from only that one island. But the same deficiency was noted on all islands subsequently occupied.

It is assumed the Japanese rounded up all these natives, both men and women, capable of physical labor and took them to the eastern Marshalls, where they were employed in hasty defense preparations prior to the American attack.

The total native population of the Marshalls now under the United States is 4,000, very few of whom are in the 14-to-40 age group. The prewar native population of the Marshalls is estimated at 10,000. A comparison of the two figures shows the 6,000 natives are unaccounted for in the islands now under American control. Presumably they are on the eastern Marshalls, along with 10,000 Japanese, and it also seems an unfortunate probability that many natives are being killed or injured by the continuing aerial campaign to neutralize the eastern Marshalls.

No Friendship for Japanese

From evidence available, the Japanese failed to indoctrinate the Marshall natives with anything but fear and hate of the Japanese, although they had 30 years in which to cultivate the friendship and loyalty of the people in those islands.

While this Japanese failure is not neecessarily typical of what may be expected in other similar territories which may be freed from enemy domination, it seems a significant example of native reaction to prolonged Japanese control.

Beyond the steps taken to eradicate physical difficulties prevalent among the islanders, the Navy is making no attempt to "civilize" the natives. In fact, the Navy has established controls to restrain the civilizing processes to which paradoxically, the natives have been exposed by the war. These restraints are applied to prevent the natives from becoming restless and dissatisfied with island life.

The wage scale set by the Navy provides the islanders with adequate but not inflationary pay for work they do for the United States occupation forces. Similarly, the Navy forbids indiscriminate barter between natives and occupation forces. Art goods and handicrafts are centrally purchased and resold to military personnel through "ship's service stores" on the various islands.

Villages 'Out of Bounds'

There is a general ban on indiscriminate fraternization between natives and the occupation forces, and most native villages are "out of bounds" for American military personnel. This restriction is applied not only to project health, but also to avoid a too great strain on native culture.

A factor contributing to the cooperative attitude of the islanders to date has been the impressive scale on which American operations are carried out. The islanders have been awed and their imaginations overwhelmed by the material power displayed by the Americans. American sea power alone is sufficient to impress the natives and remove whatever doubts they may have had as to the ability of the newcomers to retain control of their islands.

This reaction of the Marshallese suggests that residents of other islands under similar circumstances would be equally impressed and that material power as well as the more subtle influences displayed by the Americans will be a big factor in winning the support of other Pacific peoples.

'Pistol Packin' Mama' Roams Pacific Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pearl Harbord, April 22

The American influence is making itself felt in more ways than one in the Pacific islands recently liberated from the Japanese.

One civil affairs officer returned to Pearl Harbor with the report that he had heard a quartet of youthful islanders sing "Pistol Packin' Mama." He said the lyrics and melody were rendered excellently.

This bit of Americana was offered by the youngsters in the hope they would be given a ride in a jeep.

Methodists Plan Postwar Fund Drive

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29 (AP)—A proposal to collect and spend between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 on postwar missions will be presented to the Methodist Church's general conference early next week.

The plan is the result of almost a year of study by the Committee of 21 on Postwar Planning. Another meeting of the Committee was scheduled late today to decide when the drive should start.

Bishop Paul B. Kern of Nashville, Committee Chairman, said in an interview that there had been two chief problems to consider:

1. How much do we need?
2. How much can we get?

Bishop Kern said that no one had any idea how many millions of dollars worth of destruction had been wrought on Methodist property in China, Malaya and Japan. But it is known that at least 1,000 buildings have been destroyed.

Twenty-five years ago, when Methodism launched a somewhat similar drive, $100,000,000 was raised. The goal was lowered this time, Bishop Kern said, because of higher income taxes and other factors, although some committee members believed that as much as $125,000,000 would be needed to do the job properly.

Last time much of the money was raised through long-time pledges; this time the plan is to raise all the money within a year.

The money will be used to rebuild war-devastated areas, for the maintenance of chaplains, to strengthen personnel in foreign service and to aid home mission education and social service.

The Committee is purely advisory, Bishop Kern pointed out. Any proposed legislation must be passed by the general conference before it becomes effective.

Chiang Asks Unity

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek called upon 8,000,000 Methodists to "unite in the common effort to secure the happiness and blessings of all mankind" in a cable to his fellow Methodists in Quadrennial General Conference.

The Generalissimo's message was to be read to the Conference today by Bishop Wen Yuan Chen of the Chungking area. Before the Bishop left for America he was asked by the Generalissimo for the dates of the Conference so he could remember it in his daily prayers.

U. S. Navy Mothers Operate Two-Way System of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Mothers living in oceanless inland states now find it possible to minister to the needs of Navy gobs in distant ports by channeling through the organized Navy Mothers of America. On the Oregon Coast, for example, is a day room for Coast Guard patrols made comfortable with furnishings supplied by the Navy Mothers of Evansville, Ind. The system operates in reverse and Mothers on the Coast serve the interests of clubs of inland states, one evidence of which is the new Hostess House recently opened in Seattle by Navy Mothers.

The need for such a house became apparent when mothers began arriving in Seattle to visit their sons returned from combat zones in the Pacific for hospitalization here. The journey was a major undertaking for most mothers, with difficulties increased by the inability to find lodging; and having found it, to get rooms within their price range and convenient to the big Navy hospital.

Something had to be done; lack of accommodations was defeating the very thing that made mothers travel to the Coast. In this emergency, the local Navy Mothers found just the solution in a big roomy dwelling, formerly a sorority house, and not too far away from the Naval Hospital. Except for financing the deal, it was a perfect solution and when they made the situation known, community agencies and firms responded in obtaining the property and putting it into shape with paper, paint, new roof, and supplementary furnishings. Today it is a big, comfortable homy shelter, sleeping 30 guests, where it is possible for sons, who are able, to stay with their mothers for a visit and with facilities where mothers may even prepare favorite dishes.

At the Naval Hospital itself, one of the helps in guiding men back to normal living is the electric organ around which men gather for music participation and listening. Here again is seen the work of Navy Mothers who raised the funds for the organ to help the resident chaplain in his work.

Navy Mothers of Seattle began in 1937 to serve free breakfasts on Sunday morning at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. At that time, not over 10 men attended. For the past year, the attendance has averaged 150. The "Y" supplies equipment, the National Mothers contribute funds, and local Mothers in person prepare and serve hotcakes and scrambled eggs and all that makes a hearty Sunday breakfast. At each plate is a letter in which the guest fills in his mother's name and address. That week, although it is only a form, letter, each boy's mother hears from her son.

The furnishing of day rooms in Oregon and Washington is a developing project of local clubs through the national organization. But Navy Mothers are not mothers for the duration only. As a national organization, they began in 1930, and have every indication of continuing their services just as long as there are sons in uniform. Their programs are adaptable to local needs, and the list of services includes canteens, entertainment, ditty bags filled with Christmas presents, carpet slippers, and any service needed then and there.

Liberty Survivors Report Explosions

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration announced April 27 the Navy had informed it that the Liberty Ship John Straub, previously reported to have broken its back at sea with a loss of 65, had actually been destroyed "as a result of a violent explosion of undetermined origin."

"Her cargo was highly inflammable, consisting of high octane gasoline and oil," the WSA statement said. The fuel cargo was bound for the Alaska theater of war.

The WSA statement, based on Navy interviews with 15 survivors of the ship, continued:

"The survivors reported that the first blast was apparently followed by others accompanied by brilliant flashes of whitish flame and rolling columns of smoke.

"The survivors report unanimously that faulty construction was not a factor in the sinking, and that, as a matter of fact, the sea was smooth, the night clear, with a light breeze.

"The official investigation thus far is not conclusive as to whether the explosions were internal or external."

Polish Wac Consoled By Herbert Hoover

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—A uniformed Pestka, Polish Wac, burst into quiet sobs at a recent performance of "The Merry Widow," when Jan Kiepura, star of the operetta, sang "Kujawiak," popular Polish folk tune.

A portly man seated next to her leaned over and said consolingly: "Don't be discouraged. I expect Poland to be free again."

The girl dried her tears and murmured a grateful, "Thank you."

As she left the theater, the white-haired man shook her hand and said: "Keep your chin up."

"Please tell me your name," she said.

"Of course," he replied, "it's Hoover—Herbert Hoover."

N. M. Governorship Sought by a Woman

SANTA FE, N. M., April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Edna Peterson of Albuquerque filed her candidacy April 26 for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Mexico, the first woman in State history to formally seek the gubernatorial post.

Mrs. Peterson, mother of four daughters, served as a member of the State Cosmetology Board for 10 years.

Her candidacy, she said, was prompted in part by "the obvious dissatisfaction of thousands of New Mexicans with the present unpopular Democratic state regime."

Primary elections will be held June 6.

'B'-'C' Drivers Made Eligible For New Tires

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration yesterday broadened the list of persons eligible to buy new passenger-car tires to take in all motorists holding "B" and "C" gasoline ration books.

The move, effective May 1, will provide new tires for all occupational driving. OPA Administrator Chester Bowles said it was made possible by a substantial increase in civilian allocations of new synthetics by the Office of the Rubber Director.

In a further broadening of eligibility for passenger tires, OPA also announced that "A" motorists will now be able to buy used tires, though only a few of these remain.

Under present regulations, the only motorists eligible for new tires are those entitled to preferred occupational gasoline mileage. These were dirvers included on the list of most essential occupations and generally holding "C" books.

OPA said new passenger-car tires will be allowed for light delivery trucks, previously eligible only for used tires.

Hawaii: Fliers Bust Broncos

KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP, Hawaii, April 29 (AP)—When a 7th Air Force pilot returns to Hawaii from combat duty in the Central Pacific he is likely to find himself riding the range in true western style.

Owners of the great ranches on the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Molokai, have opened their homes to air crews of the 7th AAF and provided rest and recreation facilities that are unique.

Here the air crews are accepted as cowhands and spend their days riding cattle ranges so far distant from the nearest military airfield that they often do not even see or hear an airplane until they are ready to return to duty.

The fliers go "western" in a hurry, complete with high heeled boots, chaps, checked shirts and wide brimmed hats—all provided by the ranch owners. They hunt wild pigs and wild turkey. They eat huge quantities of home-grown T-bone steak.

"When you get eight wild aviators peeling off and zooming through a herd of cattle, it's really a sight to see. The cattle don't know what to expect next," said one cattle ranch owner who has had more than 100 fliers as his guests in the past few weeks.

The fliers come back from their ranch vacations rested and tanned and from six to 15 pounds heavier.

The ranch vacation program for the fliers of the 7th AAF was arranged by a committee of civilians working with the 7th AAF flight surgeon. It is carried on at no expense to the Government. The ranch owners pay the costs.

Jobless-Aid Bill For Seamen O. K.'d

WASHINGTON, April 29 — A House Merchant Marine Subcommittee April 26 approved a plan for a federally administered unemployment compensation system for merchant seamen.

Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, said the bill, which would provide unemployment insurance for the last large group of industrial workers not now covered by the Social Security Act or special acts, represented a compromise of conflicting views of all concerned.

He described the setup under the bill, in general terms, as follows:

A Federal system of insurance for all maritime workers in coastal, intercoastal, and foreign commerce. All others would be excluded and left to protection under state plans.

A 3 per cent pay-roll tax to finance the plan would be imposed on all shipping companies employing eight or more people.

No legislative recognition given to seamen's hiring halls, but they would be treated in the same way that hiring halls of shore workers such as longshoremen are treated in existing state plans.

Grant Quits OCD Post

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense has announced that Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3d, chief of the protection branch, has resigned to devote his full time to the chairmanship of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Mindanao Escapee Reaches N. J. Home

PASSAIC, N. J., April 29 (AP)—Husky and tanned, Chief Torpedoman Marvin H. DeVries has come home after escaping from the Philippine Islands, where he was left with the remnants of a PT squadron in May, 1942.

Chief DeVries, who did not say how he escaped, arrived at his home April 27 and said he had been flown across the Pacific. He said he had remained behind on the island of Mindanao on May 1, 1942, after General Douglas MacArthur and other officers and technicians had been flown from the island.

With other survivors of the torpedo boat squadron which had been commanded by Lieut. Commander John Bulkeley during the Japanese occupation of the islands, Chief DeVries lived with natives, he said.

The six-foot torpedoman said that it was in his PT boat that General MacArthur and his family made part of the trip from Corregidor to Mindanao. He added that President Quezon of the Philippines also was in his boat.

On the large, jungle-covered island of Mindanao, DeVries said he and the other Navy men lived.

"The natives were very nice to us," he added.

Florida Yard Wins Contest for Safety

WASHINGTON, April 29 — A Liberty Ship built at the St. Louis River Shipbuilding Company will be named the Baymond Clapper, the Maritime Commission said April 27 in announcing that the Jacksonville, Fla., yard won a safety contest conducted during March.

Ten shipyards competed for the honor of having the name of the late newspaper columnist and radio commentator assigned to a vessel. Mr. Clapper was killed in an airplane accident in the South Pacific a few weeks ago.

Second honors in the contest went to the J. A. Jones Construction Company, Inc., of Brunswick, Ga. The margin between the winner and the Jones Company was so close, the Commission said, that a field audit was necessary to determine the final result.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	88,940
Previous day's sales	361,230
1944 volume to date	76,156,164
1941 volume to date	110,317,318

Average Price of 80 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	51.1	Prev day	51.0
Month ago	52.1	Year ago	49.4
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stocks	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Adams Exp 1xg	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20	20	20	
Adams-Millis 1½e	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Alaska Juneau	24†	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp					
Allegheny pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Allegr pr pf	17	54	53½	53½	— ½
Allen Industr 1xg	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Allegh L Stl .35e	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Allied Mills .2e	42	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Allied Stores 2	3	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1xe	4	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	4	107¼	107¼	107½	— ¼
Alpha P Cem 1xe	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	23½	23½	23½	
AmAgCiChe 1.20					
Am Ba Note .40e	2	27	27	27	
Am Bosch 1xe	67	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	3	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Am Brsh pf 5½x †	10	130¼	130¼	130¼	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	8	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	40	175	174½	175	+ 1½
Am Car & Fdry 4e	2	74	74	74	— ½
Am Car & Fdry pf	2	116	116	116	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	30	115½	114½	115½	+ ½
Am Colortype 1½e	1	15	15	15	
Am Con Ind 6 †	10	105	105	105	— ½
Am Distributing	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am Fdy Pow	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Am LaFr Pow 2.40	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.60	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	
Am Invest Co 60	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Locomot 1.40	11	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdry .80	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Am P&L 56 pf	5	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	
Am P&L 55 pf	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Rail Mill .40e	1	13	13	13	
AmRoll Mpf 4½g †	1	66	66	66	
Am Seating 1xe	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	2	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref† 1	40	152	152	152	+ ½
Am Stores 1xe	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Am Stove .60e	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	37¾	37	37¾	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	156¾	156¾	156¾	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ 1
Am Tob B 3a	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf b †	10	142¾	142	142¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	7	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2e	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Am Wat Wks	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7½	7½	7½	
Am Wool pf 2x	1	61	61	61	
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop 1xe	17	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Armour & Co	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Armour & Co pref 5a	3	82⅛	82	82	
Armstrong Cork 1xe	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
Arid Dry Goods 1xe	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Assc Dtld 1pf 6 †	50	99	99	99	+ ½
Assc Dtld 2 pf 7 †	50	90¾	90¼	90¼	
Atch T & SF 5e	14	65¾	65⅛	65⅜	
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (1xe)	2	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1xe)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Aviation Co .20g	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Baldwin Loco 1xe	3	18⅞	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	1	7½	7½	7½	
Balt & Ohio pf	8	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Barber Asph	1	21¾	22¼	21¾	— ⅛
Barker pf 2½ †	50	45½	45⅜	45⅜	
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	2	31⅜	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	40	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	*1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 28
Bell Aire 1a	2	11½	11¼	11¼	
Bendix Aviat ¾e	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	25⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Best Foods ½e	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
Beth Steel (1½e)	3	58½	58⅜	58⅜	+ ¼
Bloomfdale .45e †	70	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	
Bix & Decker 1.60	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	91	91	91	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Bond Strs 2	2	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Borden Co .80e	4	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
Brandt Aire .60	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	1	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
Bristol-Myers 3½e	1	44	44	44	— ½
Bklyn Un Gas 1½e	3	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Buckeye Pipe .50e	2	9	9	9	
Budd Mfg	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Budd Mfg 5½pf5 †	1	57¼	57½	57¼	+1
Budd Wheel 3/2g	1	7½	7½	7½	
Buffalo Forge 2½e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Bulova Watch 2	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ½
Burr Add Ma .20e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
Burl Mills (.40e)	1	2 7/8	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Bush TBpf13½k †	10	44½	44½	44½	+ ¾
Butler Bros .30e	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Byers (AM) Co 4e	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	20	77	77	77	
Calif P pf 2½ †	10	56	56	56	+ 1⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	
Calumet&Hec .20e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Campbell Wy ¼ae	6	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific ½2e	2	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	
Cap Adm pf 3 †	10	47½	47½	47½	+1½
Carpenter Stl ½2e	1	28	28	28	
Case (JI) Co	5	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Caterpl Tractor 2	4	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Celanese Corp ¾af	6	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	118½	118½	118½	
Celotex Corp ½a	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cent R R N J	2	10¼	10	10¼	
Cert-teed 6 pf †	40	58½	58½	5 ½	—1½
Cerro de Pas 1½2e	5	31⅜	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
Champ P&Ep1 6 †	130	109½	109	109	
Champ Pap&F ¼ae	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Checker Cab	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	8	44¾	44½	44¾	
Chi&E III 1½g	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
Chi&E III A 1e	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 8½k	9	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Chi No West wi	6	22½	22½	22½	
Chi No West pf wi	5	54½	54⅜	54⅜	
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	15	15	15	
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	12	82½	82¼	82⅜	+ ⅛
Cities S&F 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
City Stores	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Clark Equip ¾ae	2	38	38⅛	39	+ ¾
Clev Gr Br 1.20	3	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	4	31⅞	31¾	31¾	
Cluett Peab ½ae	1	35	35	35	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	30	67¼	67	67¼	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm ½2a	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Colgate-P pf4¼a †	70	105	104½	105	+ ½
Col & South	1230	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf †	310	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Col & South 2pf †	40	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
Colum Br cast A .40e	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
Colum G&E .10e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Colum Pict ½2g	1	17¼	17¾	17¼	+ ⅛
Coml Credit 3	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2 40	4	41¾	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Comwlth&South	21	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Comw&So pf 13¼k	5	80	79½	79½	
Comw Ed 1.40	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Cons Edis pf 5	3	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Laundries .35e	7	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	7	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1a	2	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	100	104½	104	104½	+ ½
ContainerCorp ½2e	3	23	23	23	
Cont Bak 4/2e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	44⅜	43¾	44⅛	— ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del .30e	4	31	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
CopperweldSt .80	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†150	48	47⅝	48	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	2	52¾	52½	52½	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	173½	173½	173½	— ½
Cornell-D E .20e	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
Coty Inc .15e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co 4e	4	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S 4a	3	30¾	30	30	— ¼
Crosley Corp ¼ae	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	10	99	99	99	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	4	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¼ae	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A ½2e	21	16¾	15¾	16⅞	+ ⅞
Cutler-Ham .35e	2	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Davega Strs ½ag	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	1	38	38	38	— ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	4	34	33¾	33¾	
Del & Hudson	2	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack&West	40	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Detroit Edison .60e	3	18½	18¼	18¼	
Dewey&Alm 2.40	1	30	30	30	
Dixie Cup 1.60	1	32	32	32	
Dome Mines h1.60	4	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	1	48	4	48	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Driver-Hr Im	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Duplan Corp .50g	1	12	12	12	
duPont de N 1¼ae	1	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛	— ⅛
duPont pf 4½g †	1	124½	124½	124½	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	157½	157½	157⅜	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	1	47½	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1xe	1	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	
Electric Boat 1xa	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
El Power & Lt	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
El Pow&Lt 5½ pf	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	
El Paso N G 2.40	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	
Endic John pf 4 †	10	107	107	107	+ ½
Eric Pub Service	41	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
Erie R R pf 5a	20	67	67	67	+ ¼
EPS5½pf5½g †	20	98½	98½	98½	
Erie RR 1g	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Erie RR ct 1g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	2	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ½ae	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	14	29¾	29¼	29¼	
Fairbanks Morse	1	30	30	30	
Fajardo Sug Co	1	30	30	30	
Falstaff Brew .20e	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Farns Tel & Rad	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Trapt ½ae	1	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Federat D Sts 1½g	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	48½	48½	48½	
Firestone T&R ¾ae	3	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅜
Florence Stove 2	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote .15e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Follansbee Stl	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	3	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	32	31¾	32	
Fruehauf pf 4½a †	20	10	108⅝	108⅝	
Gabriel Co	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g †	1	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	5	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1½ae †	30	29	29	29	— 1
Gar Wood Ind .40	*1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1½a	2	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv 1g	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
Gen Am Trans ¾ae	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ½
Gen Cab pf 3½ak †	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	—1¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	40	148½	148½	148½	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	3	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
Gen Foods 1.60	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
Gen Foo pf 4½g †	10	113½	113½	113½	— ½
Gen G & El A	17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gen G&E cv pf †	20	117	117	117	
Gen Motors 3ae	31	57½	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128	128	128	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	3	20	20	20	
Gen Real & Util	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	2	79	78	78½	+1½
Gen S C pf 3½k †	60	78	78	78	
Gen Tel 1.60	2	23½	23½	23½	
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	1	21	21	21	
Gillette Saf R .80	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gimbel Bros .40e	4	13¼	13½	13⅜	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	89	89	89	
Gobel Adolf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	4	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
Goodyear T&R ½ae	4	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	9	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
GranbyConM .15e	2	4	4	4	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15	15	15	
Grant W T 1.40	2	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
Gt NorRy pf 2g	6	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
Greyhound pf .55	5	11	11	11	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 2a	7	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Hamil Watch .10e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
HannaM&Spf5 †	50	106½	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	3	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
Hercules Pow ½2e	1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	131	131	131	—1½
Holland Furn 2	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ½
Holly Sugar 1	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Homestake Min	1	41	41	41	— ¼
Houd-Hers B ¼ae	2	3¼	14⅞	14¼	
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	63	63	63	
Houston Oil	20	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	3	8	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .20e	*1	9¾	9¾	9⅜	
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Ill Central pf	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Indpls P&L .60e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 1½e	2	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅜
Interch Cp pf 6 †	10	110½	110½	110½	—1
InsIrlat C Cp ¼ae	1	10	10	10	
InterlakeIron .35g	2	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Int BusMachine 6a	1	170⅛	169	170⅛	+1⅛
Int Harvester 2a	2	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
Int Harvester pf7 †	50	172½	172	172	
Int Hydro-Elec A	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Int Minerals&C 1e	1	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
Int Mining	2	5	5	5	
Int Nick Can 1.60	17	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Int Nick Can pf7 †	10	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
Int Paper	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am pf	20	75½	75½	75½	— ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	1	37½	37½	37½	
Int Tel & Tel	15	13¾	13½	13½	
Jervis W B .30e	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Johns-Manv ½2e	1	89	89	89	
Jones & L Stl 1e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Kan City South	3	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
Kan City Sou pf2g	1	35	35	35	+ ½
KaufmannDpt .30e	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
KaufmDept pf 5	†110	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	
Kelsey-H Wh ½ae	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Kelsey-H W B ¾ae	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½2e	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Kinney S5pf 3k †	20	60	60	60	+ ¼
Kresge (SS) (1)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Lane Bryant (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Lambert Co 1½a	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Lehigh C&N .90g	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Leh Val RR	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Lehman Corp 1.20	5	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
Lehman Corp 1.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ½2e	3	47½	47¼	47¼	
LibbyMcN&L ½ae	6	7	57⅛	67⅜	— ⅛
Liggett&My pf7	†100	177	176	176	
Lockheed Aire ½ae	1	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Lorw's Inc 2a	1	59¾	59¼	59¾	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem ¾ae	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
Lorillard (P) ¼ae	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Macy R H 2	7	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
Manati Sugar	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
MaracaiboOEx.05g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Marshall Field .80	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Martin GL 3g	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Martin-Parry	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Mcsonite Corp 1	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Mathieson Alk ¼ae	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Maytag Co	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
McCrory Stores 1	2	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
McIntyrePo h2.22a	*1	48½	48½	49½	+ ¾
Melville Shoe 2	1	31½	31¼	31½	
Mesta Mach 1¼ae	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Miami Copper ¼ae	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	8	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼
Midl St Pt 4 pf8 †	10	122¾	122¾	122¾	— ¼
Minn-Hon Reg new	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Minn-Moline	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Mississ Corp 1e	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
Mk-Kan-Texas	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	11	12¾	12¼	12¼	
Mohawk Carpet 2	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Montgom Ward 2	14	43¾	⅜	43	+ ½
Morris & Essex †	50	23½	23½	23½	
Motor Products 1e	3	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Motor Wheel pf7 †	20	79	79	79	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	1	8½	8½	8½	
Murphy Corp 2e	1	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
Murphy G C 3	1	72	72	72	—1
Murray Corp 1xe	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Nabsco Liquid	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Nash-Kely 1xe	25	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Nat Acme (1½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Nat Auto Fib ½ae	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11	11	11	
Nat Aviation ¼eg	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit .90e	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Can	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg 1a	3	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Container 1	3	14½	14½	14½	
Nat Dairy Prod 1e	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Nat Dept St ½ae	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	13	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Nat En&Stng 1xe	1	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼eg	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Nat Lead 4½	4	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Nat Oil Prod 1xe	1	29¾	29¼	29¾	
Nat Power & Lt	2	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Nat Supply	6	12¾	12⅛	12¾	— ⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf ¼ak	11	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Newark N Ship 1e	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Newark N Sh pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	
NY Air Brake 1e	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
NY Cent RR 1e	21	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
NYC Omnibus ¼e	9	26¼	26	26¼	+1½
NY Dock	4

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Bimetallism Again Urged As World Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—A silver solution for the world's postwar monetary problems was advanced yesterday in contrast to a gold lining pictured previously. More accurately, the advocate of a silver lining, Francis H. Brownell, chairman of the American Smelting and Refining Company's board of directors, called for a joint silver and gold solution. Technically what he advocated was the adoption of international bimetallism with the price of silver as well as gold stabilized or pegged.

Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, who had appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee earlier, had advocated return to the gold standard and was confident that the supply of gold in the world and the future prospect of discovery of the yellow metal was adequate. Actually, he said, the success of a gold standard does not depend on the amount of gold. It depends on its use and the public confidence.

Would Go Step Further

Mr. Brownell agreed only partly with Dr. Kemmerer's analysis. Speaking as a present-day bimetallist, he said he and his kind did not oppose but advocated the use of gold. Only they would go one step further and "instead of supplementing it with bookkeeping, managed currency or other paper money, would restore silver to a full monetary position and thus adequately supplement the physical scarcity of gold."

The keystone of Mr. Brownell's defense of bimetallism rested on his contention that the supply of gold was physically insufficient to stand the burden put upon it. Here he parted ways with Dr. Kemmerer. Mr. Brownell attributed the complete breakdown of the gold standard over 10 years ago to the physical scarcity of gold. Prof. Kemmerer insisted it had broken down during the first World War and never been firmly restored since so that what happened in the early 30's was inevitable.

But to return to Mr. Brownell's testimony today before the House committee. He argued that if the price of silver was pegged at $1 an ounce, the world's monetary silver stock of about 6,000,000,000 ounces would increase the present world monetary gold supply valued at $33,500,000,000 to $39,500,000,000—or by about 18 per cent. If the silver were valued at $1.50 an ounce the increase in gold stocks would be 27 per cent he pointed out, and so on.

Query on Gresham's Law

Questioned why Gresham's law which holds that bad money will drive out good money—or, technically, that a depreciated money will drive out a sound money—wouldn't operate under his bimetallism he said: "When the price of both silver and gold is pegged, as gold formerly was pegged, fluctuations in the market price of both metals become impossible, regardless of increases or decreases in their production, just as happened in case of gold. 'Gresham's law' would have no chance to operate, for the market price of neither one of the two metals could move out of line, either with its mintage ratio or the ratio of each to the other."

Based on World Acceptance

Mr. Brownell's defense of bimetallism was premised it appeared on the assumption that it would be accepted internationally. But the United States, he asserted, could with two thirds of the world's monetary gold and one half of the world's monetary silver alone peg the price of both gold and silver. Of course cooperation from Britain and Russia would make the system practically invincible.

The committee, absorbed and at least not outwardly confounded by the technicalities of monetary discussion, cross-questioned Mr. Brownell on his advocacy of silver just as it had debated the issue with Dr. Kemmerer who advocated gold. Both witnesses it appeared had marshalled persuasive arguments but neither had noticeably won converts.

Metal Firm Director

C. Donald Dallas

President of the Revere Copper & Brass Co., elected a director of the American Smelting & Refining Co., succeeding E. C. Wagner, who retired. D. R. G. Palmer, president of General Cable Corp., was also elected a director, succeeding the late Charles Earl.

Gen. Motors' War Output Sets Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp., reported in the company's quarterly statement that its deliveries of war materials in the three months ended March 31 amounted to $1,048,456,895, highest level so far achieved.

With other products total first quarter deliveries came to $1,130,271,403 against $1,096,444,322 in the fourth quarter of 1943 and $813,329,947 in the March quarter last year.

General Motors net income in the March quarter after provision of $71,081,000 for taxes was $41,060,455, which was equal after preferred dividends to 88 cents a share on the common stock. In the March quarter last year profit was $33,074,031, or 71 cents a share.

"War products delivered during the first quarter," said Mr. Sloan, "increased somewhat over those in the fourth quarter of 1943 and were 37 per cent greater than those in the first quarter of 1943. These war materials deliveries as measured in dollar value were at a rate in excess of $12,000,000 per day.

"Changes in the character of war material required will undoubtedly continue in line with changes in strategic requirements. The flexibility of the corporation's manufacturing organization makes possible adjustments in production schedules to meet military needs."

The income statement disclosed a provision of $34,307,000 during the quarter for price and other adjustments which may arise in connection with the renegotiation of war material contracts applicable to sales for the period. Over the past three years reserves of $76,051,805 have been set up for postwar contingencies, but Mr. Sloan said no provision was made for this purpose in the first quarter "inasmuch as the above amount was considered adequate in the light of present conditions."

The corporation's holdings of cash and U. S. Government securities at March 31 totaled $657,883,322 compared with $554,431,398 at Dec. 31, 1943, and $370,939,618 on March 31, last year.

Other earnings statements follow:

Commonwealth Edison Company reported consolidated net income of $3,864,484, equal to 46 cents a capital share, for the three months ended March 31 compared with $3,766,980, equal to 45 cents a capital share, for the three months ended March 31, 1943.

Borg-Warner Corporation reported net income of $2,152,119, equal to 92 cents a common share, for the three months ended March 31, compared with net income of $2,228,316, equal to 95 cents a common share, in the comparative 1943 months. C. S. Davis, president, said that this year provision was made for estimated adjustments under the renegotiation law for the three months period ended March 31, while in 1943 no such provision was made for the comparable period.

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. reports net profit for the six months ended March 31 of $1,551,325 equal to 36 cents a share, compared with $1,345,135 or 29 cents a share in the 1943 period. Federal income taxes for the two periods amounted to $3,575,000 and $3,208,000 respectively. For the quarter ended March 31, net profit was $491,064, equal to 11 cents a share, against $590,204 or 14 cents in the quarter last year.

U. S. Playing Card Co. reports net profit after federal and Canadian income and excess profits taxes of $289,202 equal to 73 cents a share, compared with $353,346 or 92 cents in the 1943 quarter. In the 1944 March quarter earnings a postwar refund of $87,811 has been included.

Joy Manufacturing Co. reports net income for the six months ended March 31, subject to renegotiation but after $977,400 federal taxes, of $389,009 equal to $1.01 a share, compared to $393,338 or $1.02 a share in the period a year ago after $781,700 taxes. Taxes are after postwar refund credits of excess profits tax.

United States Gypsum Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net profits of $1,087,053 for the three months ended March 31, 1944, this is equal to 79 cents a common share and compares with $1,123,342 or 82 cents a share for the tax period of 1943.

International Business Machines Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income for the three months ended March 31 was $2,494,823, equal to $2.29 on each of the 1,091,443 shares outstanding, against $2,439,904 in the corresponding quarter of 1943, equal to $2.35 on each of the 1,039,646 shares then outstanding. The additional 51,897 shares were issued as a stock dividend early this year.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and its subsidiaries reported consolidated net income for the quarter ended March 31 amounted to $764,951, or about 40 cents a share, compared with $679,365, or about 35 cents a share, for the same period last year. President Robert V. White reported.

National Cash Register Co. reports net earnings for the March quarter after $3,340,277 income taxes of $849,344 equal to 82 cents a share, compared with $862,241 or 85 cents in the 1943 quarter after $5,937,708 taxes.

Wheeling Steel Corp. reports consolidated net profit after $1,208,000 income and excess profits taxes for the March quarter of $992,943 equal to 95 cents a common share, compared with $861,391 or 89 cents a share in the 1943 quarter after $1,638,000 taxes. Net sales for the two quarters were $31,361,392 and $29,375,888, respectively.

Rubberoid Co. reported net profit for the three months ended March 31 after all taxes and $30,000 for wartime contingencies of $155,415 equal to 39 cents a share, compared with $146,362 or 37 cents in the first quarter of 1943.

W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company reported a net profit of $1,132,651, equal to $7.09 a common share, for the fiscal year ended Feb. 29, 1944, compared with $800,107, or $5.05 a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

American Chicle Co. reports net income for the quarter ended March 31, after provision for general reserves, of $747,730 equal to $1.73 a share, compared with $725,122 or $1.68 in the same 1943 quarter.

Lehigh Valley Railroad reports net income for the first quarter of this year of $723,246, compared with $1,530,707 for the three months in 1943.

Central Railway of New Jersey reports a net loss of $231,407 for the March quarter, compared with a net income of $400,607 in the three months of 1943.

Hershey Chocolate Corp. and subsidiaries report March quarterly net profit of $1,430,897, or $1.62 a common share, against $1,372,248, or $1.54 a common share, for the same period last year. Common share earnings are after dividend requirements on participating preference stock.

Paraffine Companies, Inc., reports net profit of $471,264 or 94 cents a common share, for the quarter ended March 31, compared with $326,903, or 64 cents a common share, for the same period of 1943.

Consolidated Coal Co., Inc., and subsidiaries report net profit of $377,923 for the first three months, or 75 cents a common share, against $420,667, or 84 cents a common share, for the same quarter of 1943.

Newport Industries, Inc., net profit of $146,913 for the quarter ended March 31, of 23 cents a share, compared with $182,663, or 29 cents a share, for the similar period last year.

Van Raalte Co., Inc., manufacturer of hosiery and underwear, reports net profit of $116,837 for the three months ended March 31, or $1.18 a common share, against $210,497 (adjusted) or $1.44 a share, for the like period last year.

Farmers, Income at Peak, Pay Debts, Buy Bonds, Add to Land

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There still are farmers who think that they have been ill-treated, not so much by the unpredictable course of weather or events, as by the ill-considered actions of other groups, chiefly three. The government is charged with being the cause of the feed shortage, the pig surplus, the unsatisfactory price for lambs, the weakness in cottonseed prices. Labor is charged with demanding ever-increasing wages, thus building up the inflation spiral. Industry is charged with excess profits which are reflected in the higher prices for farm implements. The element of truth in these accusations is balanced or offset by the fact that never in history has the farm population as a whole had such high incomes.

This is not to say that some sections do not fare worse than others or that many individuals can't point to declines in purchasing power and even to catastrophes. Dust storms, floods, shortage of moisture, too much rain, lack of help, scarcity of new equipment, rigidity of price ceilings, all produce inequities. These are part, though a small part, of a vast picture, the overall appearance of which is one of improvement, well-being and record gross as well as cash income.

Record Gross, Cash Income

First let us look at gross income. This represents all sales, goods produced and consumed on the farm, rental value of buildings occupied and Federal payments. Taking the period 1910-14 as a base, total gross income per year then was $7,491,000,000. Farm population in that period averaged 32,197,000 on 6,420,000 farms. Fifteen years later, that is from 1925-29, gross income was $13,479,000; farm population averaged 30,405,000 on 6,306,000 farms.

Last year, estimated gross agricultural income was $22,675,000,000, farm population was down to 28,821,000 and number of farms had shrunk to 6,000,000. Figures for 1944 are entirely tentative, but Robert W. Coyne of the Treasury Department, war finance division, has forecast gross income from product sales plus "off the farm" wages earned by farmers at $23,500,000,000, a new peak.

In discussing farm income, however, it is customary to refer to cash income. Revised estimates of farmers' cash income for 1943 are now put at $19,800,000,000, an all-time high and $3,700,000,000 above the 1942 figure of $16,079,808,000. After deducting labor and other costs, income to farmers last year was put at $12,475,000,000, a 32 per cent increase over the 1942 total of $9,480,000,000.

Paying Debts, Buying More Land

Income from all crops as well as from sale of livestock was higher in 1943, poultry and eggs showing the largest increase, 41 per cent. Number of livestock on farms on Jan. 1, 1944, hit an all-time high, despite record slaughter in 1943. The number of hogs on farms at the first of the year had risen to 83,756,000, and cattle to a new record of 82,192,000 head. Sheep, however, decreased 7 per cent to 51,718,000 head, the smallest since 1940. Chicken totals were at a new high and turkeys were third highest on record. Due to declining feed supplies, it seems likely that livestock numbers will decline from now on.

What is the farm population doing with its increased income? Treasury Department officials say farmers are buying war bonds at a rate comparable to that of the small businessmen, though a recent survey showed that farmers haven't responded to "bond drives" as readily as the office or shop employee. Then, too, they are paying off debts and improving the fertility of their land, and laying u pcash for use after the war to pay for tractors, milking machines, new buildings and home equipment. Not only that, but there is a heavy buying of farm land to a point where fear is expressed over a possible and alarming land boom.

Accumulation of Cash

The last-mentioned item is, of course, a strong indication of cash "burning a hole" in the owner's pocket. In the Far West, improved land in certain areas are up 30 to 50 per cent over 1942 prices. Rice farms and vineyards in California are a case in point. There is definitely greater than normal buying of land in Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, Texas and Oregon. The Wall Street Journal quotes figures given out by the Des Moines Farm Institute which stated, after polling country bankers in five states, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, that for the final quarter of 1943, 34 per cent of land sales were to tenants buying their own farms, 33 per cent to farm-owners taking on more land, 27 per cent to city investors and 4 per cent to speculators.

The difficulty of getting equipment is one reason why farmers' cash reserves are rising. This, of course, will mean a tremendous backlog of demand later when the end of hostilities will release critical materials for civilian use. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago estimates that more than one-third of the farmers' increased income has been deposited in the banks for future purchases.

Then there are the vast outlays for rehabilitation and repair which practically every farm stands in need of every year, but which now has become imperative due to the obsolescence and lacks caused by war. Even during the war, farmers spend about $300,000,000 to $350,000,000 a year for maintenance and construction, according to well-informed sources, while after the war there will be spent for these purposes about five times as much annually. Current expenditures thus amount only to a little over $50 per farm, which according to Farm Structures Institute, is 45 per cent less than the average amount spent during the five years, 1937-1941.

Difficulty of Analysis

In any consideration of the farm picture as a whole, it must be remembered that the use of total figures for number of farms, total farm population and total income, cannot present an accurate picture of the agricultural, economic situation. There are vast numbers of farmers, more especially in the lower income groups, who work outside of the farms they are operating, thus supplementing their farm income. As often as not, this non-farm income is the chief cash income, and the production from the farm is of less or little significance. It is apparent that when the earnings of these part-time "farmers" are included in agricultural income of the nation, that the figures produce a much lower average income per person on farms, as compared with non-farm occupations.

The higher income of farmers as a whole is admittedly the result of greater effort, increased efficiency of individual producers, and of the betterment in the materials and the equipment used. Processes of production are more modern, and the strains of plants and animals used are steadily being improved. The gains therefore accruing to the farm population cannot be begrudged it.

In view of the importance of agricultural income to the economy as a whole, it is vital that the higher standard of living on farms now possible be maintained and brought to what the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States says in a special report is "an equitable relation to that of the average American citizen in other fields of private enterprise."

New Agency Will Sell War Surplus Consumer Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new Treasury unit to dispose of war surplus consumer goods will be set up under direction of Ernest L. Olrich, President of Munsingwear, Inc., large Minneapolis garment firm, Secretary Morgenthau announced.

Disposal of this type of goods—those ordinarily bought at retail stores by the consumer—was turned over to the Treasury by a recent presidential order.

Property disposal for the Treasury now is running about $12,000,000 a month. At present it is handled by the Treasury's procurement division under supervision of Assistant Secretary John L. Sullivan.

In expectation of a continuing increase in the volume of such surplus goods, Messrs. Morgenthau and Sullivan said a special organization would be needed to handle this job.

Mr. Morgenthau said he expected to obtain the services of "other industrialists and executives familiar with the regular channels of trade to help in this task."

Industrial Rayon $10,000,000 Issue

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of Industrial Rayon Corp. have authorized a preferred stock issue of $10,000,000 at an annual dividend rate of $4.50 per share, President Hiram S. Rivitz reported. Stockholders are scheduled to meet May 15 to vote on the proposal.

Mr. Rivitz said proceeds would be used to repay a 10-year three per cent bank loan of $10,000,000 negotiated last January to raise funds for the conversion and expansion of the Cleveland and Painesville plants under WPB directives for production of high tenacity tire yarn, cord and tire fabric.

The expansion program, he added, involving capital expenditures of approximately $14,000,000, will give the company a textile and tire yarn capacity of approximately 71,000,000 pounds, more than 75 per cent above the 1943 capacity.

U. S. Not to Intervene In Canadian Expropriation

WASHINGTON (AP)—On the basis of present information, the State Department has declined to intervene in what a group of American stockholders contend is an illegal expropriation of their property by the Canadian Government.

The property is the El Dorado Mining & Refining, Ltd., which operates a radium mine at Great Slave Lake, Canada.

The Canadian Government proposes to buy out both American and Canadian stockholders, a department official said, in order to use the mines for war purposes.

According to information available here, the directors of the company agreed with the Canadian Government to sell the stock at $1.35 a share, and the expropriation was consummated by an order in council.

A number of stockholders have protested to the State Department, however, that they would like to retain their interests in the company or obtain from the Canadian Government similar interests in other property.

Court Reverses Decision Against Rail Reorganization

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a year-old decision of the U. S. District Court of Vermont which denied a petition of the Rutland Railroad Company for authority to reorganize under provisions of the National Bankruptcy Act.

The court ordered the case returned to the Vermont court and instructed it to grant the petition of the railroad, and to dismiss the equity receivership under which the road has been operating for the past six years.

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CLASSIFIED (Continued)
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Sports News

Browns Remain Hottest Outfit in Big Leagues

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having taken nine straight without defeat and acquired the rare knack of doing everything right, the St. Louis Browns today were the hottest club in baseball. Not even their home town brothers, the Cardinals, could match their pace.

Thus, in a season which already has seen the Yankees leveled by the draft and in which the critics and magnates visioned a close, even pennant race, Luke Sewell and his Brownies are shouting monopoly.

By taking their fourth in a row yesterday from the White Sox for victory No. 9, the Browns equalled a modern major league record. The 1918 Giants and the 1940 Dodgers also won their first nine starts.

Three For Kramer

Because of their great breakaway, the Brownies have a grip on most of the individual honors. Jack Kramer, at three and nothing, is the leading A. L. pitcher; Vernon Stephens holds the runs batted in lead at 10; Stephens and George McQuinn hold a first jointly with eight runs scored; Stephens and Nick Etten of the Yankees each have 11 hits; and Don Gutteridge claims a pair of leaderships with three triples and four stolen bases.

The surprising Athletics faced the season's second week end with four wins in six starts for second place in the A. L. The Senators, eastern hopes in the pennant race, are having trouble getting started. One day it is their pitching, the next a weak attack. The Yankees, despite the general belief that they are poised to fall apart at the seams, maintain a .500 pace. They lost Spud Chandler during the week, but Hank Borowy won his second game and ninth straight over two years.

Giants First

In the other league, the Giants, Cardinals, and Reds seem to be settling to a three-club race. Not many away from the Polo Grounds take the Giants seriously, but they still held the lead early today. Their Bill Voiselle, a big right-hander, has won three games. The Giants, of course, may be no better than second division if and when Mel Ott goes.

The Cardinals are running true to form. Their pace setter since again is young Stan Musial, who this morning sported a fine .462 average at bat. To be a standout club, the Cards need only to keep what the know have on the field. But two or three are apt to be called any day.

Bill McKechnie, true to tradition, is getting brilliant pitching at Cincinnati. In six triumphs, the McKechnie staff has limited the opposition to a total of seven runs. The Reds always manage to give you a close ball game. They will be more than just a spring threat to the Cards, particularly if Billy Southworth's ranks are soon raided by the military.

* * *

Briefs . . . Aside from the pennant races, of course, the big news of the week was Jim Tobin's no-hitter here, which already has been described in detail on this page . . . Bucky Walters of the Reds toiled on the mound for 21 innings before his mates rallied a run for him . . . You will note that the pitchers continue to hold an edge on the hitters . . . The Braves gained a 2-1 victory behind Nate Andrews yesterday at Philadelphia . . . The Sox dropped a 7-5 marathon decision to the Athletics at Fenway Park, lasting through 16 chilly innings . . . It was the longest game of the spring, and saw Frank Hayes hit two home runs . . . The Sox and A's play a double-header tomorrow and Tex Hughson will pitch one of the games . . . Tex is in grand shape . . . Al Javery takes his pre-induction physical here May 30.

Bill Hulse Set For Attempt At Record at Penn

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 (AP)—The University of Michigan Big Ten track champions and Bill Hulse, America's fastest outdoor miler, were expected to hold the limelight at the closing session of the two-day Penn Relays today.

The Wolverines, forced to share major honors with Dartmouth and New York University in the first day's competition yesterday, were favored to win the mile, two-mile, and four-mile relay titles and become the first team to win four relay championships since Pitt turned the trick in 1939. That year the Panthers won the 440, 880, mile, and sprint medley.

To Try for Record

Hulse, who was clocked in a 4:06 mile in finishing second to Gundar Haegg at Berea, Ohio, last July 31, was set to try for a new national record for the three-quarter mile. The present outdoor record for the distance is 2:58.7, made in 1940 by Paul Moore at Palo Alto, Calif.

Michigan, which won the two-mile and sprint medley titles last year in addition to finishing second in the mile and four-mile, made a show of the distance medley yesterday. The Ann Arbor quartet of Willis Glas, Bob Ufer, and Ross and Bob Hume breezed home 100 yards ahead of Dartmouth in 10:20.1. Bob Hume clicked for a 4:23.3 anchor mile in contrast to a 4:33.1 effort by Don Burnham, Dartmouth champion indoor miler.

Burnham apparently was conserving his strength for the sprint medley in which he sparked the Hanover, N. H., Indians to an exciting triumph over Columbia and Army with a 1:55.2 anchor half-mile. Army was leading until the last 100 yards when Burnham and Joe Hall, of Columbia, put on a stretch kick to pass the Army anchor man, Albion Knight. Dartmouth's winning time was 3:31.9.

Other Winners

Anchored by its indoor sprint champion, Ed Conwell, New York University retained its quarter-mile title in 42.5 seconds.

Other first day winners and their times included: Middle Atlantic States mile relay—Franklin and Marshall, 3:28.9. Two-mile run—Art Truxes, Army, 9:49.3. 400-meter hurdles — Elmore Harris, Morgan State, 56.1. 120-yard high hurdles—William McIvers, Rochester (N. Y.) University, 15.4. Shotput—Norman Wasser, N. Y. U., 48 ft. 1¼ inches. Discus—Lieut. (jg) Hugh Cannon, Staten Island (N. Y.) Naval Base, 162 ft. 4 inches. Prep school quarter mile relay — Hill School, 45 seconds. High school quarter-mile relay—Woodrow Wilson, Camden, N. J., 44.4. High School medley relay—George Washington, New York City, 8:00.5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	9	0	1.000
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
New York	3	3	.500
Boston	3	4	.429
Washington	2	3	.400
Detroit	3	5	.375
Cleveland	2	5	.286
Chicago	1	5	.167

Results April 28

Philadelphia 7, Boston 5. (16 innings.)
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	6	1	.857
St. Louis	6	2	.750
Cincinnati	6	2	.750
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Brooklyn	3	5	.375
Boston	3	6	.333
Pittsburgh	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	6	.143

Results April 28

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. (11 innings.)
New York 6, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Only games scheduled.

College Baseball
By the Associated Press

Results April 28

Navy 5, Penn State 3.
Michigan 5, Notre Dame 4.
Wisconsin 11, Chicago 2.
Western Michigan 10, Fort Sheridan 0.

The junior basketball team of Marshall High School, of Chicago, boasts a straight string of 96 triumphs.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games
First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0331

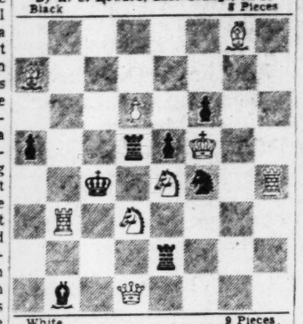
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

April 29, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2667

By K. S. Howard, East Orange, N. J.
Black 8 Pieces

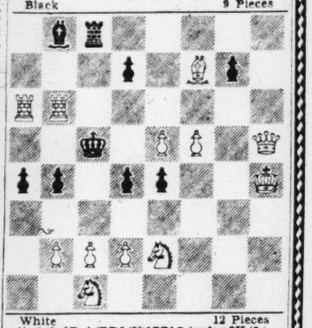


White 9 Pieces
6B1/B7/3P1p2/p2rpK2/2k1Ktkt1R/-1R1K4/4r3/1b1Q4
White to play and mate in two

(The Observer, Aug. 31, 1931. Mr. Howard quotes this in his "The Enjoyment of Chess Problems" as an example of the Larsen theme: Black's reply to the key move (a) unpins Black piece to defeat White's threat, (b) unpins White piece which thus is able to mate, (c) checks the White King.)

Problem No. 2668

By K. Hannemann
Black 9 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
1br3/3p1Bp1/RR6/2k1PP1Q/pp1pp2K/8/-1PPPKt3/2Kt5
White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, Skakbladet, 1938. Quoted in Brian Harley's "Mate in Three Moves" under en passant themes.)

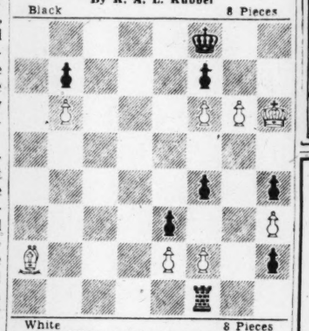
Solutions to Problems

No. 2665. Q-K3
No. 2666. 1. B-Q8 threatens
2 Q-K5ch
1 . . . R-K7
2. B-Q3ch
1. . . . B-K7 or R-B3
2. Q-B2ch

End-Game No. 696. White draws: 1 P-R7, B-Kt8; 2 P-R8(Q), Kt-Kt3ch; 3 K-Kt4, KtxQ; 4 P-B7, Kt-B2; 5 P-B8(Q), B-B4ch; 6 KxP, BxQ; Stalemate!

End-Game No. 697

By K. A. L. Kubbel
Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and draw

(A composed masterpiece with a thematic flavor. Tied for First Prize, Chess in U. S. S. R., 1934.)

Games From the National Championship

Albin's Counter Gambit

Fine White	Adams Black	Fine White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt
2 P-QB4	P-K4	15 B-R3	Kt-KR3
3 PxKP	P-Q5	16 KR-K	Q-B2
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-Kt4	P-QR4
5 QKt-Q2	B-QKt5	18 Q-Kt3	KR-K
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	19 RxR	RxR
7 QxB	B-Kt5	20 BxP	Q-R4
8 P-QKt4	BxKt	21 B-Kt2	Q-Kt7
9 KPxB	KtxP	22 P-B5	P-B3
10 B-Kt2	Q-K2	23 PxP	KtxP
11 Castles	Castles	24 B-K5	Q-R3
12 P-B4	Kt-QB3	25 BxP	Kt-KKt
13 P-Kt3	P-B4	26 Q-B7	Resigns

Ruy Lopez

Rothman White	Horowitz Black	Rothman White	Horowitz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 KR-Q	KR-Q
2 Kt-KB5	Kt-QB3	18 Q-KB2	P-KB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 B-B5	BxB
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	20 QxB	B-R6
5 Castles	KtxP	21 R-Q2	PxP
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	22 QxBP	R-Q3
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	23 Q-K7	R-K
8 PxP	B-K3	24 Q-R4	B-B4
9 P-B3	B-K2	25 P-KB4	PxP
10 QKt-Q2	Castles	26 QxP	B-K5
11 Q-K2	Kt-B4	27 R-K	R-B3
12 Kt-Q4	KtxB	28 Q-R4	QR-KB
13 QKtxKt	Q-Q2	29 P-KR3	R-B5
14 KtxKt	QxKt	30 Q-K7	Q-Kt6
15 B-K3	B-KB4	Resigns	
16 P-B3	Q-KKt3		

Denker Leads Championship

Arnold S. Denker, Manhattan Chess Club champion, leads the biennial championship tournament now being played at the Park Central, New York. His score of nine consecutive wins is highlighted by a victory over Reuben Fine, favored on the basis of past performance to succeed Samuel Reshevsky as the new champion. This game was marked by enterprising play on Denker's part, with an early pawn sacrifice for development and an attack. Denker also defeated I. A. Horowitz, among his nine victims. In the 10th round he was held to a draw by George Shainswit.

Reuben Fine, held to a draw by A. S. Pinkus and losing to Denker, won eight games and has a good chance of overtaking the leader. But to do so, of course, he will have to win consistently, while Denker stumbles slightly, perhaps in his games with Pinkus and Steiner, two other leaders.

Herman Steiner, Pacific coast champion, drew with Pinkus and Weinstock, and lost to Fine, in the 10th round, and if he wins from Denker in their individual game, will have good chances of at least a tie for first or second.

Standing

	W	L		W	L
Denker	9½	1½	Adams	4	5
Fine	8½	1½	Di Camillo	4	6
Horowitz	8	2	Almgren	4	6
Steiner	8	2	Neidich	3½	6½
Pinkus	7½	1½	Weinstock	3½	5½
Altman	6	4	Stromberg	3	7
Shainswit	5½	4½	Chernev	1	8
Isaacs	4½	4½	Gladstone	½	8½
Rothman	4½	4½	Persinger	½	9½

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 28

Pacific Coast League

Portland 5, San Diego 4.
Seattle 2, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 6, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 1.

International League

Rochester 6, Jersey City 5.
Buffalo 6, Newark 0.
Montreal at Baltimore, postponed.
Toronto at Syracuse, postponed.

American Association

Minneapolis 13, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 2, St. Paul 1.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 4.
Columbus 1, Louisville 0.

Southern Association

Atlanta 7, Knoxville 6.
Memphis 18, Little Rock 3.
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 0.
New Orleans 5, Birmingham 2.

Piedmont League

Lynchburg 8, Roanoke 7.
Richmond 13, Newport News 6.
Norfolk 2, Portsmouth 1.

Restaurants

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AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY-18
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES **MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES**

A LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND TO BUSINESS MEN EVERYWHERE

Dear Sirs:

In common with all business people we are looking forward to the gradual post-war removal of trade restrictions of every kind, and while there is a distinct difference between anticipation and realisation you will agree that now is the time to sow the seeds of co-operation so that they may bear fruit in due season. It is for this reason that we take the liberty of introducing ourselves as an old established wholesale grocery firm of nearly 50 years standing, a private company with a capital of £25,000. Comparatively in a small way of business, yet keen and progressive, we are interested in indent quotations for normal times, and would welcome the opportunity to represent any firm on an agency basis, and to put forward every effort on their behalf throughout New Zealand. We are well and favourably known in trade circles while our Bankers are The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, who would vouch for us.

Although our present experience has been mainly in groceries and allied lines, we are open to new ideas and have the necessary enthusiasm to bring them to fruition. In particular we would appreciate enquiries from manufacturing firms interested.

We are,

Yours sincerely,
IRVING CLARKE LTD.

HELP WANTED—MEN **HELP WANTED—MEN**

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS

WIRING DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
299 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON

These are skilled jobs for MEN!
ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN FIRST CLASS
With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selective Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.
Bethlehem Steel Co.
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

- Press Operators
- Polishers
- Grinders
- Sheet Metal Helpers
- General Help

100% war work; steady work, highest wages, average 54 hours per week, overtime after 40 hours.
Opportunities for 4F's for Training and Rapid Advancement
Market Forge Co.
"A good place to work"
Garvey Street, Everett
Off Revere Beach Boulevard

STOCKMAN
Experienced on
SHEET METAL, ANGLES, RODS AND BARS
100% Defense Work
54 HOUR WEEK
OVERTIME AFTER 40 HOURS
MARKET FORGE CO.
Off Revere Beach Boulevard
Everett

ASSISTANT
In Subcontracting Dept. of essential manufacturing concern.
Good opportunity to qualify for postwar position.
Mr. Baston
J. W. GREER CO.
119 Windsor Street, Cambridge, Mass.

COPY and CONTACT
Boston advertising agency wants experienced man able to write copy and solicit new business. He must be able to bring some business with him. Here is an opportunity to make a permanent connection with a reliable agency. Write—give age, experience and references. Box F-49, The Christain Science Monitor, Boston.

Toolmaker and Machinist
Preferred job for experienced toolmaker in expanding shop; also for a general machinist. Phone Mr. Burwen, Crystal 1138 (night Melrose 4526). BURWEN BROS. CO., 564 Main Street, Wakefield, Mass.

TAXI DRIVERS WANTED
Experienced or unexperienced, days-nights, full time, neat appearing, over 23 years, good driving record. Mr Healy, CHECKER TAXI CO., 264 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

ENGINEERS & PRODUCTION MEN
Men with Electrical, Mechanical or Physics degrees. Excellent opportunities in research, development, design, testing and production departments of an old, well-established firm near Boston.
Can also use production men with experience in electrical, mechanical or similar experience in various capacities to and including supervisory levels.
Our client will interview at this office from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Monday. If unable to call in person, write for a special appointment, giving complete resume of experience and personal history. All inquiries and applications confidential.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET BOSTON 9, MASS.

Liggett's
THE REXALL DRUG STORES
Liggett's Can Use
DISHWASHER-PORTERS
for locally essential Food and Fountain Operations
Apply to Miss Simpson
Liggett's Drug Store
128 Tremont Street
Near Park Street Subway Station
or Liggett's Personnel Office
50 Washington Street
Boston

MEN to LEARN
Tire Recapping
Vulcanizing
Essential Industry
PLENTY OF OVERTIME
HIGHEST WAGES
Learn a good trade with assurance of steady job after the war.
MERCHANTS TIRE CO.
1310 Boylston Street, Boston

ROUTE MEN
Excellent opportunity for permanent position on established laundry route; veteran or draft deferred. Commonwealth Laundry, 348 Franklin Street, Cambridge, Mass.

HELPERS—Husky men or boys; essential food processing; postwar future. 5-26 47th Ave., near Vernon Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

GIRLS and women, light work, essential food processing; postwar future. 5-26 47th Ave., near Vernon Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

JANITOR wanted for apartment house in Somerville; stoker and built-in incinerator; apartment with position. Call Kir. 6605 for appointment.

RADIO expert, Negro, white, fine position for gentleman. F. M. SERVICE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS (men and women) are needed at Christian Science Benevolent Association sanatoriums, Chestnut Hill, Mass., and San Francisco, Calif., and at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H., in housekeeping dept., kitchen, or dining room. Sanatoriums offer employment to WOMEN DESIRING NURSES' TRAINING. Also dishwasher, busboy, FURNITURE FINISHER for maintenance of furniture, at Chestnut Hill, and man window washer and porter, inside night watchman, two gardeners at San Francisco. Reply 107 Falmouth Street, Room 107, Boston, Mass.

WANTED for Small Westchester Co. Inn—June 1st—Experienced cook (woman), two chamber maids, and a dishwasher who drives. On railroad, 35 miles from N. Y. C. H. W. WILSON, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Tel. 305.

SALESMEN WANTED

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE
Wanted for precision gages, jigs, fixtures, tools, dies and production precision parts. Exclusive territory available. Acquaintance with mechanical trade essential. Commission basis only. Write fully territory you cover and lines you handle. PRECISE, Room 1956, 50 Church Street, New York 7, New York.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

BE YOUR OWN BOSS . . .
Direct-to-consumer selling offers best chances for building independent business today and future. Earn big commissions selling CALTEX exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear and play clothes. Nationally known company for 20 years in business. MEN OR WOMEN—full or part time, unrestricted territory. CALTEX, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 4.

ORGANIST WANTED

ORGANIST wanted, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jersey City, N. J.; must be member of a branch church. Write Music Committee, 154 Harrison Avenue, for audition.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST, Christian Scientist, available; 9 years' experience in Christian Science churches; go anywhere. Box J-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Home-made aprons, necktie style; florals $1.25 each, postpaid in U. S. A.; stripes $1.50. MRS. BERTHA F. NEWCOMER, Hanover, Pa.

MAN'S tail coat, striped pants, and dinner suit; fit slight man 5 ft. 11 in. By appt. RODGER, 3755 77th St., Apt. 6A, Jackson Hts., N.Y.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

UNUSUAL Victorian chairs; needlepoint background, figured petitpoint, beading or raised embroidery; no dealers. 97 Walton Park, Melrose 1943 (Mass.).

LADIES' desk, davenport, electric fan D. C., revolving book case, electric burner. Hotel Hemenway, Apartment 206, Back Bay, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, SILVER PURCHASED. WIDMER, OF 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM. 16 MM. and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

MUSIC

NEW SACRED SONGS
TRUE RICHES ..... MacBride
ALL THAT YE NEED ..... Luck
HE MAKETH WARS TO CEASE ..... Yeakle
The Harmony Music Publishers
Box 743, Chicago 90, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLIN, by Guarnerius, about 1643, with N. Y. certificate, case and two bows. Apply Box G-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

ORGAN—2 melodeons, rosewood cases, $150 and $75. Call evenings and Sunday, C. OLSON, 15 Stratford Rd., West Newton, Mass.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
While You Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6766

ROOFERS

Repairs Carpenter Tile Work
H. BEERS, COL. 8104, MASS.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-6000

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPANISH STUDIO
Prof. Victor M. Aubert, native teacher
Conversational Tutoring and
Private and Class Instruction Translations
Phone Sta 3675
1295 Commonwealth Ave. Allston, Mass.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone Service. You use this address and telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $5.00 monthly
MADOR SERVICE
475 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1090

THUMB INDEXING

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RAPID PAGE FINDER deems it a privilege to apply this method thumb indexing to Bibles and works on Christian Science. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL 2400.

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, repairing, work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2786.

CHAS. W. ANTON, Upholstering, Mattress Making, Cabinet Work, 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. COL 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

I AM NOT A DEALER
1939-1940-1941 automobile wanted.
Tel. Bea. 5774 (Mass.).

WALLPAPERS

BAILET WALLPAPER CO.
92 Summer Street, heart of Boston; large variety of leading makes of wallpaper. Special price consideration to property owners.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6081, 8 to 9 a. m.—4-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.
Loveman's

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Try Our
100% Whole Wheat Bread
Plaza Stores 2228 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Florida

BRADENTON

Bradentown Hardware Co.
GENERAL HARDWARE
815-817 12th Street
Buy War Bonds

LILLIE MAE SHOPPE
LILLIE MAE KNIGHT, Owner
Millinery—Ready-to-Wear
Hosiery
Phone 35-201 519 13th Street

Enjoy the Best at
Floridian Cafeteria
Twelfth Street and Sixth Avenue
Moderate Prices

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

JACKSONVILLE

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	Y	P	A	T	I	A
O			L	A	C	
R		A	P	R	O	N
S	A	S	H		N	
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	O		A	U	G	
S	C	E	N	E	R	Y
	A	R	T		A	
A	T	E		S	P	Y
	I		J	E	H	U
C	O	L	O	N		C
	N	I	L			C
E	S	T	O	N	I	A

FLORIDA

MIAMI

Fine Furniture
Since 1923
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
135 N. E. 60th St., Miami Phone 7-8714

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Babe
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Save at . . .
Sears in Orlando, Florida
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
N. ORANGE and WASH. ST.

INSURANCE
JOHN S. HORST—*Agency*
R. C. LEEDY—*Associate*
All Kinds of Insurance
30 E. Church Street Tel. 2-3713

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain
Vernon 5666 Vernon 5666

Rhodes-Lang Beauty Salon
Excellent Service
432 Ponce-de-Leon Ave., N. E.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers (phone 79 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday) THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Damp Wash
Thrifty—Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

DURHAM

A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3421-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street
opposite Washington Duke Hotel

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

SOUTH AFRICA'S SMARTEST DEPARTMENTAL STORES
Cleghorns
• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG

For LADIES FASHIONS that lead in Style and excel in Quality—
CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1646
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25321
Residence—85118

JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7 7/- to £10 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

BEAUTY CULTURE and Becoming Coiffures
Fundamentals of good living
Enjoy the perfect grooming of a well arranged coiffure and efficient Beauty Culture under the skilled hands of the able assistants at
THE DORIS HOSE BEAUTY SALON
GWENDOLYN'S HAIRDRESSING SALON
Third Floor, Essanby House, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg
Phone 22-9477 Open all day Wednesday

You Get A Good Deal at
MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY
HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

Phone 34-2047
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: Doug. Watson)
Panel Beaters, Spray Painters, Upholsterers, Motor Smash Specialists, Door Glasses and Wind Screens Fitted, Radiator Specialists.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
333, Longmarket Street

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer
Drainage Contractor and
HOT WATER FITTER
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, CHURCH ST., MARITZBURG
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown, Mayor's Walk and Howick
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2285—3 lines

PRETORIA

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB Florist
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare
Flowers
in Season
Phone 2-2844

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI" CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri" Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling Repairs Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
115 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
902 Dilworth Building, Queen Street
Phone 43-658

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
1238 Gt. North Road Pt. Chevalier
Phone 80334 Auckland

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Victoria St., East Auckland Phone 43-797

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

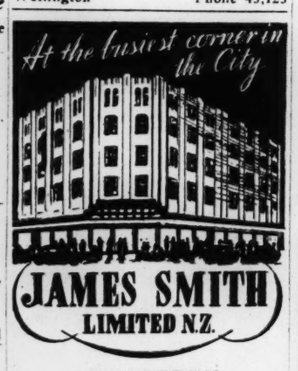
Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make the D. I. C.
your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services... Theatre Booking Office... and Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

☆ QUALITY and SERVICE ☆
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Mrs. Eugene Guthrie, Jr., Austin, Texas

Camera Club

From a ranch in Bandera, Texas, comes this appealing pet picture.

One Soldier's Furlough

(N. Y. Herald Tribune)

Cedar Grove, N. J.

Private Jack Noback, a soldier who passed most of his furlough nursing a freezing and starving mother dog and her single puppy back to life, left his charge in public care when he returned to Fort Dix, N. J.

Private Noback and his eight-year-old Irish setter, Sharon, found a starving mongrel terrier and her puppy while walking through the hills of the Watchung Range, near the Cedar Grove Reservoir, during a recent snowstorm. The mother had buried herself in the snow and was protecting her offspring beneath her body.

"I never saw such a hungry and thin dog," the soldier said. "She shivered with every breath she took. I fixed a home for her with an old metal container I found in a junk pile, and some straw. But she refused to occupy it and growled viciously whenever I came near."

The next day, Private Noback walked the two miles from his home with some oatmeal gruel he had prepared. The starving dog was no less unfriendly, and ate only after he had moved at least ten feet away from the food.

"On Friday I took some more gruel and some dog biscuits to her and she slowly made friends," he said. "After a while she even ate out of my hand and permitted me to handle the puppy."

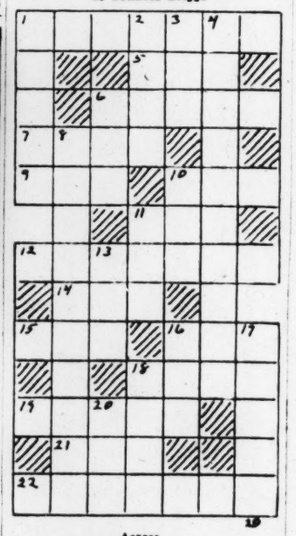
Concern over the fate of his hungry wards after his furlough ended prompted Private Noback to notify Matthew Taylor, Montclair animal warden, who trapped the mother with food and took her and the puppy to the Montclair Animal Welfare League.

Private Noback was asked why he devoted a precious furlough to an unfriendly dog.

"I like dogs," he said.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is heroine of an historical novel by Charles Kingsley?
5—In the East Indies, the sum of 100,000 is called what?
6—What article of dress might have a bib?
7—What is a summerbund?
9—What is first name of Miss Tanguay, former singing star?
10—Of what animal did Stephen Foster write: "Grief cannot drive him away"?
11—Shelley was born in what month (abbr.)?
13—What are the painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories?
14—Craft.
15—Who was Greek goddess of mischief?
16—A secret agent is what?
18—What is a humorous term for a fast driver?
19—What punctuation mark is used after salutation of a business letter?
21—Nothing.
22—What is one of the Baltic States?

Down
1—What animal did King Richard III desire?
2—What is the sacred river of Xanadu in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan"?
3—Sailor.
4—What is an engraving or other picture or illustration for a book?
6—Man's name.
8—A hobby is what (pl.)?
10—Owing.
11—"Consider her ways, and be wise" refers to what creature?
13—Before.
16—What is a coin of Japan?
17—What is New Mexico's State flower?
18—What is chief island of Sulu Archipelago?
20—Kindled.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Shrunken Values

Clasping a penny tightly in her small hand, a little girl entered a candy store, intent on making a purchase. Laying her penny on the counter, she lingered over the different kinds of sweets temptingly displayed, and finally made a choice. Pointing out a chubby finger, she said to the clerk, "I'll take that one."

"I'm afraid that will take two pennies," answered the clerk.

Again the child inspected the different candies, and again indicated her selection.

"That one also is two cents," the clerk was forced to repeat.

Ruefully the little girl turned away and started to leave.

"Wait, little girl," called the clerk behind the counter, "you've forgotten your penny."

"I don't want it," was her reply, "it won't buy anything."—Wall Street Journal.

Wrong "Shot"

Sergeant August Wolff told officers at the station hospital at Bryan Army Air Field, Texas, that he was reporting for a shot. Before he could explain that he had been assigned to take a picture of an ambulance driver for the post newspaper, Sergeant Wolff was jabbed in the arm with a needle and vaccinated.—Editor & Publisher.

A Couple of Ahems

"The last time I saw you your husband was working for the government. What's he doing now?"

"Nothing—he's still in the same place."

Official Coast Guard

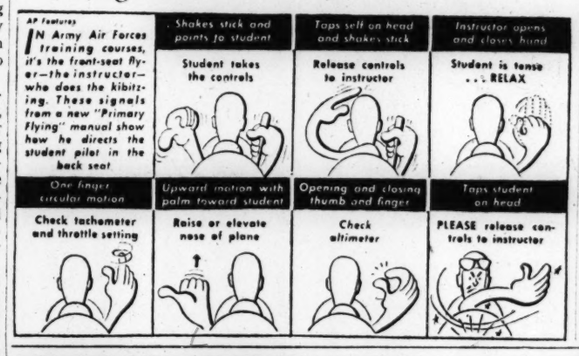
Thomas, Richard, and Henry of the Coast Guard

These three lusty huskies, born on a Coast Guard cutter somewhere in the North Atlantic, enjoy the run of the ship and are the pride of their shipmates.

Ship Testing

Twenty-foot models of ships can be tested in a specially constructed basin in Washington, D. C., where ocean conditions can be simulated.

Signals for Back-Seat Fliers


AP Features
IN Army Air Forces training courses, it's the front-seat flyer—the instructor—who does the klbitzing. These signals from a new "Primary Flying" manual show how he directs the student pilot in the back seat
Shakes stick and points to student
Taps self on head and shakes stick
Instructor opens and closes hand
Student takes the controls
Release controls to instructor
Student is tense . . . RELAX
One finger circular motion
Upward motion with palm toward student
Opening and closing thumb and finger
Taps student on head
Check tachometer and throttle setting
Raise or elevate nose of plane
Check altimeter
PLEASE release controls to instructor

Daily Anecdote

Casual Invention

Many years ago, a man working in a Massachusetts nail factory was incapacitated by injury and found himself unable to earn very much money. He was employed in the office of the nail-works in the simple task of rubbing out the marks on the invoices made by pencil memoranda. He used a plain piece of rubber until his hands grew tired, then tied the eraser to the end of a stick and worked it like a plane.

"Why, father, you have invented something," remarked the man's daughter, when she saw the device.

"So I have," the man replied. "I didn't realize it."

He immediately applied for a patent, and the rubber-tipped pencil came into being. And with it wealth for the casual inventor.

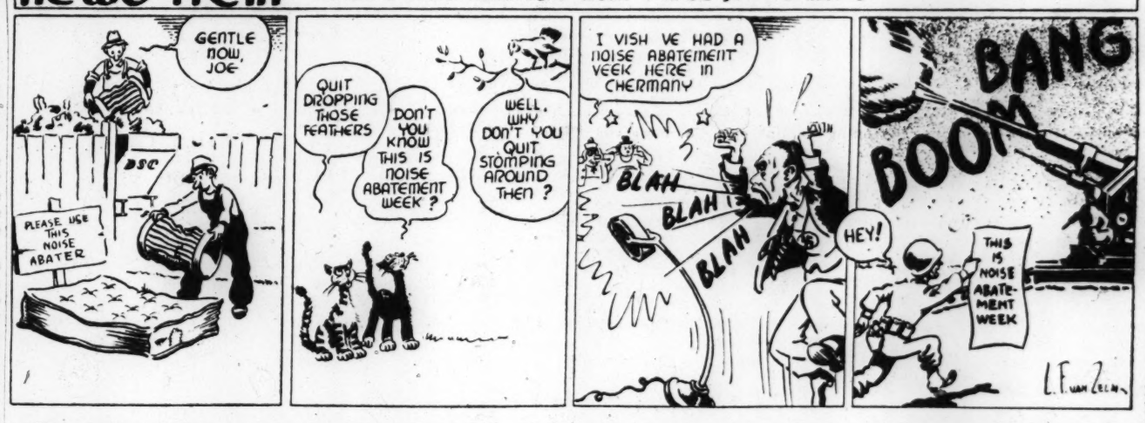
Versatile Quilt

An Army multiple purpose quilt, four by six feet in size, three pounds in weight, filled with feathers and covered with a water-repellent material, can be used as a bed cover, sleeping bag, poncho or life preserver.

A Verse for Today . . .

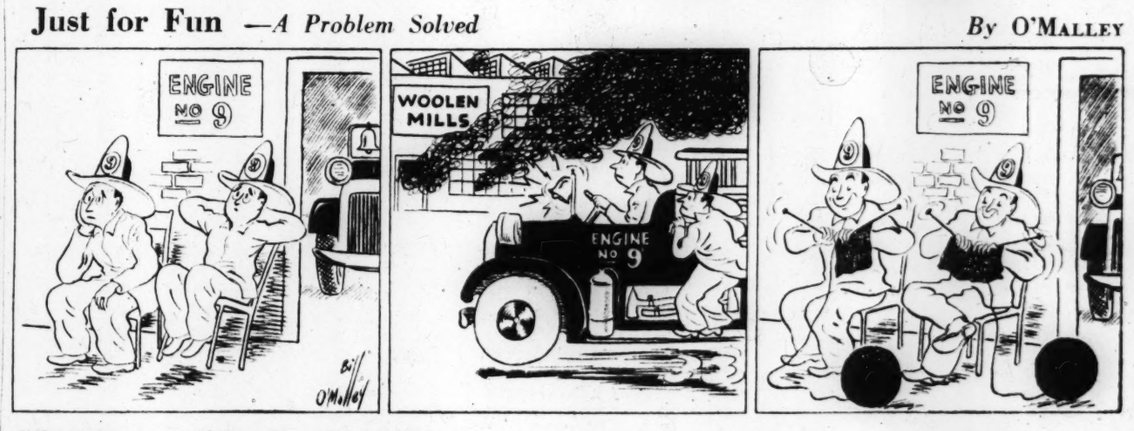
I rejoice in thy salvation. . . . There is none beside thee; neither is there any rock like our God.—I SAM. 2:1, 2.

NEWS ITEM— NATIONAL NOISE ABATEMENT WEEK — APRIL 30th TO MAY 6th



Just for Fun —A Problem Solved

By O'MALLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—I Think I Know What It Means

By RODGERS

"Who's going to give out the prizes?" Joan asked the boys today-
"Why we are," they told her-
"Well, for your sake, I just hope you have a prize for everyone," said she-
"Oh, we can't afford to do that!" the boys protested-
"Huh," Joan sniffed, "If you ask me, you can't afford not to!"

The Adventures of Waddles —No Argument Here

By THE HAGERS

The waterspout hit us with force;
The Nancy blocked its wayward course.
It seemed this whirling visitant
Was bent on snatching Miss Jayne's plant.
It stripped it clean of leaves and shoots,
And pulled it upward by the roots.
Miss Jayne then broke the spell. "There goes," She softly sighed, "my Captain's Rose!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Facts Needed

We trust that the proposed Congressional investigation of the seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Chicago plant will provide more light than heat. So far it has been treated too much as a political football, with Americans becoming angrily divided by intemperate and ill-informed discussion both in Congress and the press.

The picture of the head of the company being carried from his office by two soldiers naturally dramatizes the case. Citizens would do well to get more information before assuming either that this is an inescapable use of the President's wartime powers or that it is simply a gratuitous New Deal oppression of private business.

Very much more needs to be known about the relations of the union and the company, why both sides charge that the other has blocked an election, why the employer objects to continuing the maintenance of membership rule and why the union insists on it.

Congress may now make plain whether it intended the War Labor Board to enforce that rule against employers as a means of protecting unions which had abandoned their strike weapon. More light also may be thrown on whether the Secretary of Labor and WLB were justified in classing Ward's as a producer of "articles or materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith" under the War Labor Disputes Act.

These are broad terms. The power granted would be intolerable in peacetime. Congress may now decide it is unnecessary in wartime. Unless comparable authority is to be granted—and utilized—to force labor to give complete support to the war effort, the use of force to obtain compliance from an employer is unfair. The public has not failed to notice that the Government has employed very different treatment for Montgomery Ward & Co. than it did for John L. Lewis and company.

In fairness to the President it must be said that Congress has not itself seen how to coerce labor. Seizing property has seemed simpler than devising means to make a man work. The Connally anti-strike law is clearly unsatisfactory. And Congress has been reluctant to adopt a National Service Act—partly because Labor has opposed it, partly because there has been fear of its administration. So much depends on confidence in administration! So far as seizures go, the Government in other cases has held plants only for a short time.

Now there have been charges that the War Labor Board favors workers, but it is well to remember that it is composed of public and employer representatives as well as labor members, and that in the present case its decisions have been by unanimous vote. Indeed, it has appeared to be following a "gentleman's agreement" to impose the "maintenance of membership" clause on employers to insure that the latter should not break up unions by taking advantage of the "no strike" pledge. Whether it has been merely protecting the union in this case or has been helping it to improve its position needs to be determined.

Whether Ward's could and should have acceded to the Government's request, as many other employers have done; in order to avoid labor trouble and keep production going also needs more consideration. The basic question is how much the war effort is affected and how much interference with business is justified. Feeling about that is likely to depend on how the war is going. Willingness to have restrictions may rise again when the invasion starts, and it will surely fall very sharply when victory is in sight.

La Prensa Marches On

La Prensa will celebrate its 75th anniversary next Oct. 18. Whether or not the current ban of the Farrell Regime is lifted before that date (as we fervently hope it will be), the anniversary will be carefully observed by the world's free press. For La Prensa is more than a newspaper usually included in any list of the world's great papers; it is an institution which has well and bravely served Argentina.

Even in recent months when the clouds of reaction have darkened over our Southern neighbor, many have remembered that La Prensa still was published and have felt that in the end that reliable beacon would suffice to illumine Argentina's path back from the Fascist way. Few things could have been calculated to arouse greater distrust and disgust in outside countries for the Farrell Regime than this banning of La Prensa.

La Prensa has not always been friendly to the United States. It has denounced some phases of American foreign policy, but it has always held aloft for its readers the value and attainability of those precious liberties and concepts of individual man's right to self-government under God that we conveniently bundle under the word democracy.

These liberties are right and will prevail. We predict they will have expression in La Prensa and in free papers everywhere many centuries after the ill winds presently blowing in Argentina have swirled their evanescent way.

Servicemen, Take Heed

Servicemen and their families will do well to heed the warnings being issued against placing confidence where it decidedly is not due—in the "confidence" men who ply their ugly trade in peacetime largely among widows and the inexperienced, and in wartime among discharged veterans with mustering-out pay and bonuses, and individuals with War Bond savings. A recent report by the Farm Economics Bureau of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company lists a number of the schemes, mostly as old as the swindle game itself, which are being repackaged to attract the uninitiated.

Lucrative jobs are advertised, and when the required cash bond is deposited, the advertiser disappears. Fake employment agencies collect registration fees. Partnerships are sold in shady or non-existent businesses, as well as shares in worthless inventions, overpriced farmlands, and non-existent "territorial rights." The old biographical hoax is played on families of war heroes, with signed "authorizations" turning out to be purchase contracts, or money advanced for photographs, etc., in volumes that often never are printed.

Names and addresses of veterans and War Bond purchasers are being compiled by the "confidence" men for their so-called "sucker lists," and their schemes seem plausible. But if veterans and their families will take the precaution of the free information service of the Better Business Bureaus in their localities, or consult an attorney or banker, before signing any form or investing any money, they will protect themselves and help defeat the racket.

Frank Knox, Rough Rider

Frank Knox has been a prototype of many American virtues. As a young man he charged up San Juan Hill with "Teddy" Roosevelt and it is fair to say he has been charging up one hill or another ever since, full of vigor, good humor and solid accomplishment.

As a newspaperman who got his foot in the door when his mother gave the letters he wrote home from the war to the local Grand Rapids editor, he rose from a job in the business office to head his own newspapers in Michigan, Manchester, N. H., and, finally to publish the great Chicago Daily News.

In the realm of public service his greatest contribution, of course, has been as wartime Secretary of the Navy. His abundant energy was turned full force, as he said, "To putting a little drive into getting the fleet ready."

The fleet is ready; the recent Naval Appropriation Bill and the report of Admiral King suggest the history of coming months will augment the proofs of readiness Admirals Nimitz, Halsey, and others have so brilliantly furnished us in recent days.

But beyond this, Frank Knox had a clear concept of the rightness of democratic principles and he usefully uttered them. He had a good grasp of his Country's relation to the rest of the world and he wisely acted upon this knowledge.

He was the Republican nominee for Vice-President in 1936, but he has given all Americans a fine example of how to thrust aside partisanship and think only of being a patriot when the call to war is sounded.

And, oh, won't it be a joyous day in the soot-ridden Northern cities, too, when the order comes to "cease firing."

So far, it seems to be a race between two fellows who won't say whether they're running.

When It Starts Rolling

Can Law Bring About World Order?

By Manley O. Hudson
Judge of the World Court

In an address before the American Society of International Law, April 28

What hope does international law offer to a war-stricken world? . . .

Two years ago, a number of Americans and Canadians actively interested in international law began an effort to arrive at a community of views. Judges, lawyers, professors, officials of national and international experience—200 of them—lent their participation. More than 30 conferences were held and more than 60 working-days were devoted to them. . . . The result is the statement on "The International Law of the Future." . . .

In the past, such declarations have too frequently been concerned with the rights of States. In our time, the emphasis needs to be shifted from the rights to the duties of States. Hence, each of the principles drafted for inclusion in the proposed declaration begins by affirming that "Each State shall have a legal duty."

Twenty-three proposals are made concerning the organization of the Community of States, the settlement of disputes, and treaties and peaceful change—not a text for a world constitution, not a draft of a treaty, but suggestions as to how, if we have the will, we may go about building a world order based on law. . . .

* * *

The central idea of the statement is the existence of a Community of States. International law is the law of this Community. . . . Each State must keep its own house in order, and must be free to do so. It has a duty "to see that conditions prevailing within its own territory do not menace international peace and order"; and at a time when shocking efforts are being made in more than one part of the world to exterminate whole groups of human beings, it seemed to us important to add that each State must treat its own population in a way which will not "shock the conscience of mankind."

The other face of the picture is that each State should "refrain from intervention in the internal affairs of any other State." . . . Moreover, hostile propaganda broadcast from abroad may be as dangerous to a State as an uninvited warship in its port; hence each State should have a duty to prevent the organization within its territory of activities calculated to foment strife in the territory of any other State.

A mere live-and-let-live approach is not enough, however. "The development of an adequate system of international law depends upon continuous collaboration by States to promote the common welfare of all peoples and to maintain just and peaceful relations between all States." This requires an effectively organized Community of States, and the statement outlines an organization on the basis of universality. . . .

* * *

Any organization of States which is not universal would be likely to encounter opposition and challenge. To include only States of a certain political or ideological outlook would be to encourage the organization of a rival and hostile group of States having another outlook. A group of merely "democratic" States might soon find itself confronted by a group of "non-democratic" States. . . .

Such an organization would include a General Assembly in which all States would be entitled to representation, and which would be capable of taking action, on many matters at least, by majority vote. . . .

Alongside a General Assembly, we thought there should be an Executive Council meeting more frequently and composed of representatives of a small number of States. . . .

The chief preoccupation of our generation must be the prevention of war. . . . The Covenant of the League of Nations took a bold step forward. . . . It was declared, in effect, that a war anywhere is a matter of concern to peoples everywhere. . . .

The statement would go further than the Covenant. It deals not with war, which nobody can define, but with the use of force. It proceeds on a postulate that any use of force or any threat to use force by a State in its relations with other States is a matter of concern to the Community of States. The Executive Council would be the competent agency to take cognizance of any use of force or any threat to use force, and it would be empowered to take such action as it might deem to be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Community of States. It should be able to intervene where any menace to peace exists, either at the request of any State or entirely on its own initiative. In such a role, the Executive Council would have to be unanimous, though the State whose use of force is in question would have no vote. . . .

The Executive Council would have power "to adopt general provisions for preventing or suppressing the use of force." In exercise of this power, it might lay down procedures to be followed, such as those envisaged in the 1930 Geneva Convention on financial assistance to victims of aggression; or it might determine in advance how and when national forces would be called upon; or it might find it practicable to organize international naval, military, or air forces to be used to prevent aggression. Here, again, the statement does not lay out a tidy solution—it would stop with creating an agency and endowing it with power to be exercised according to the wisdom of the time. Striking contrast, this, with some of the current plans for definite contingents of an international police force!

This brought us face to face with the problems of armaments, which stands out as one of the chief matters of concern to the whole Community of States. . . . The proposal is made that a permanent agency be created with authority to prescribe limitations from time to time, and that all States assume a duty to conform to the limitations prescribed.

* * *

Really obligatory jurisdiction has to be institutional, and we are fortunate in having the necessary institution at hand in the World Court. If all the States of the world would subject their legal disputes to the Court's jurisdiction, a long step would be taken toward the establishment of a firm legal order. And the statement boldly proposes that course. . . .

Such are the main lines proposed for the international law of the future. If a serious effort is to be made to attain a just and enduring peace securing order under law, we must realize that we cannot go along in the old ruts. . . .

Prospect of substantial advance in this direction has been opened by the Moscow recognition of the necessity for "a general international organization," for the lack of which the growth of international law has been retarded in the past. In large degree, the attainment of that goal depends upon the United States of America. For it seems now clear that either the United States will participate in such an organization, or there will be none. Once that decision has been taken by the American people, a host of perplexing problems which we have debated for 25 years will vanish over night.

Mirror of World Opinion

Morale Booster?

A morale booster for draft board members has been discovered by the New York Herald Tribune. It hangs on the wall of Selective Service headquarters in New York for distracted officials to gaze upon when they feel the urge to read a simple regulation. It's the mobilization order issued by the Government of Ethiopia back in 1935 and this is how it reads: "When this order is received, all men and boys able to carry a spear will go to Addis Ababa. Every married man will bring his wife to cook and wash for him. Every unmarried man will bring any unmarried woman he can find to cook and wash for him. Women with babies, the blind and those too aged or infirm to carry a spear are excused. Anyone found at home after receiving this order will be hanged."—Council for Democracy's "Briefs for Broadcasters."

Australia's Censorship Troubles

The Wide Horizon

By Guy Natusch

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

The censorship dispute which had reverberations throughout the Commonwealth when six Australian newspapers were suspended for one day has now reached the calmer atmosphere of legal argument.

There's still, however, keen feeling on the question of whether a censorship which can result in such sudden and complete muffling of the press is reconcilable with the democratic way of life. These feelings are obviously influenced in part by political allegiances, but it has also been demonstrated that in an issue of such great import, views do not always follow party labels.

Latest development is the contempt of court action brought by Commonwealth peace officers against the Sydney Morning Herald for publication of a letter from a reader discussing the censorship issues.

Chief Justice Sir Frederick Jordan, before whom the contempt action was brought, said that it appeared to be an attempt to stifle public criticism. He ordered the contempt proceedings postponed until the federal court magistrate has completed the pending case.

The censorship crisis was precipitated when Australian papers sharply criticized Information Minister Arthur Calwell and Army Minister Francis E. Forde, for what the newspapers charged were misleading statements concerning Australia's purpose in reducing its armed forces by 90,000.

* * *

This new move had caused criticism in the United States and the Australian papers claimed this could have been averted had Mr. Forde given out a more adequate statement on the subject, and had Mr. Calwell prepared his United States representatives in advance with comprehensive information to give out on the subject in order to avoid misunderstanding.

Newspaper articles on the situation were heavily censored and many portions deleted. Some of the papers published the articles with long white spaces indicating the material deleted. The censorship office ordered the papers to close up the blank spaces. They refused. Other papers finally printed in full the censored omissions. Confiscation of papers and suppression of editions followed.

The papers suppressed were the four dailies of Sydney, late editions of the Melbourne Herald and the Adelaide News.

When the six newspapers were suppressed they immediately took action in the high court which granted them an injunction against the Commonwealth until April 21.

* * *

At the present time there are five issues awaiting decision—four by the high court and one by the petty sessions court. The four matters to be determined by the high court are: 1. Can censorship power be used for other than securing the safety of the Commonwealth? 2. If it be used for other purposes, have those injured the right to resort to the courts for protection, or is the censorship department sole and uncontrolled judge? 3. Is the order forbidding newspapers from giving indication that the censor has dealt with the article a valid order? 4. If the censor's action is invalid, what damages are newspapers entitled to as compensation for loss sustained by suppression of editions?

The issue before the petty sessions court is whether newspapers and/or executives, in disobeying the censor's orders on ground he exceeded his powers, have committed an offense.

Actually, it is not the regulations themselves that are at issue, but whether in practice they are being used for political and not for national security reasons.

And that question with the resultant temporary one-day closing down of newspapers has stirred public feeling to greater extent than any other domestic issue since the outbreak of war.

Christmas Under Carmel

Our minesweeper dropped anchor after dark on Christmas Eve. We had expected to be out sweeping, but now we had the certain promise of Christmas Day in Haifa.

As mess caterer and gunnery officer, there was a lot for me to do. While the gunner's mate, a dour Highlander who takes life seriously and spends Christmas thinking of hogmanay, discussed replacement of ammunition expended, the Maltese leading steward, who rejoices in the name of Sultana and resembles a genial bulldog, hovered around muttering about turkey and mince pies and plum-pudding.

However, it was all sorted out in the end, and the supply department promised to send over the necessary victuals on short notice. Palestine is noteworthy, among other things, for the fact that it boasts three sabbaths—Jewish on Friday, Arab on Saturday, and Christian on Sunday. Christmas Day was on Saturday. The steward procured an impressive pile of nuts, raisins, oranges, figs, apples, and bananas.

I was up early on Christmas Day. As duty officer it was my job to attend the color ceremony. At eight o'clock the "preparative" signal was lowered by the senior officer afloat, and our cleanest, whitest ensign rose slowly to the masthead, while the bosun's pipe shrilled the "Attention." I looked over the town. There before me towered Carmel of the Old Testament! It was magnificent; a sweep of green dotted with white houses.

The early sun shone over the Plain of Esdraelon and the brook Kishon. The flatness of the plain is accented by the sheer hills surrounding it. Beyond it lay the beautiful, snow-capped summit of Mount Hermon, glistening white in a vale of green. Hermon is visible from Carmel down to Jerusalem and the plains of Judah. It presides austerely over the rivers and fertile plains of Israel, mingling with the green pastures and blue seas. Napoleon must have seen it just as we did, when he turned his army on the Plain of Esdraelon, to take the long road back to Egypt.

So now it is Christmas Day, 1943, and in His Majesty's Minesweeper H—— we prepared for church. Everyone was in his best uniform when the quartermaster piped "Hands muster aft for divisions and prayers!" The ship's company lining the quarterdeck, seamen to port, stokers to starboard, were called to attention as the captain came onto the quarterdeck. Our captain comes from Glasgow and the occasion was not lost on him. He announced the lesson selected from the First Book of Kings, Chapter 18. "The mountain referred to is this," he said, waving his arm impressively behind him, "and the brook referred to is there," he added, pointing to his left. Then he read the story of Elijah and the priests of Baal.

We repeated together the Lord's Prayer. It was strangely moving to realize that nearly two thousand years ago, the greatest man the world has known uttered the same prayer, a few miles from where we stood, by the shores of Galilee.

The captain took up his hymn card. He nodded to a ginger-bearded Able Seaman seated at the tiny harmonium. He was a volunteer organist. The notes were inaudible as seventy lusty voices roared the words of Martin Luther's Battle Hymn of the Reformation, a hymn for open-air singing. "A mighty fortress is our God."

We of the Mediterranean minesweepers have had reason to know the truth of that. This time last year we were sweeping on the flank of the Eighth Army, as it drove on to Tobruk. The singing ended and we stood with bowed heads as the Captain read the benediction.

A sharp command from the First Lieutenant and prayers under Carmel were over. We were ready to spend the day in traditional naval fashion.

From my seat at the turkey-laden lunch table, I could duck my head and see, away beyond the porthole, the rising slopes and rolling ridge of Mount Carmel.

L. V. FENNELLY

Our Readers Say—

The British Bases

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In their dire need for destroyers, to combat the submarine menace and to protect their life-line, the British leased bases to the United States for ninety-nine years.

Huge sums of money have since been spent on fortifying and manning these bases, so that it is now suggested that the terms of contract be changed so that the bases will be owned by the United States in perpetuity.

What a grand opportunity is here presented to cement friendship for the good of all mankind and to insure the world of future peace. Let us of the British Commonwealth of Nations enter into an agreement with the United States now to hand over these bases to our American Allies, in return for a solemn declaration by the United States that under no circumstances will they ever go to war with the British Commonwealth of Nations or with any member of that Commonwealth . . . the British, of course, to give similar assurances.

Ottawa — DAVID S. CHRISTIE

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